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Part One
Pages 1-8

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HOLMES PLANNED MURDER

Carefully Arranged for Killing the Pietzel Children.

HIS IDENTITY FULLY ESTABLISHED

The Girls Were with Him at Toronto Several Days Before Their Final Disappearance—He Pleads an Alibi.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 16.—The house at 16 St. Vincent Street, in the cellar of which the bodies of the Pietzel children were found, has been visited by hundreds of people. Public sentiment is keenly aroused. The bodies were removed to the morgue this afternoon, but the post-mortem examination will not be ordered until after the opening of the inquest, when the evidence of Detective Cuddy and Undertaker Humphrey will be taken.

The clew which led to the discovery of the bodies was furnished by Thomas W. Ryves, an old man who lives at 18 St. Vincent Street, next door to the scene of the tragedy. Last October Mrs. Nudel's house, No. 16, was vacant, and she advertised for a tenant. One Saturday afternoon a quiet-appearing stranger called and arranged to take the premises at a monthly rental of $10. He said a widowed sister, then living in Hamilton, was coming. He obtained the key and left. The newcomer called on Mr. Ryves, and appeared as if he would make a quiet, pleasant neighbor. He told the same story that he had told to Mrs. Nudel. He added that he had a sister in Hamilton who was coming to Toronto to live, and that her two children, who were already here, were to go to school.

Holmes, the newcomer, bustled about and was apparently making preparations to receive furniture. He had several short chats with Ryves and spoke in a very cordial manner. He asked Ryves if he could lend him a spade, as he intended fixing up his cellar for the reception of potatoes. Ryves gave him a spade and it was kept for a few days and returned. Holmes came the following day to tell Ryves that he would be away for a while and he wished to leave the key behind. He asked Ryves to put the potatoes in the cellar for him in case they should arrive in his absence. No potatoes arrived, however, and the use of the key was not required.

Holmes returned in a few days, bringing two children with him. Ryves saw them romping in the yard, and again on the front veranda. No furniture was brought to the house except an old bed and a very much soiled mattress and a trunk. The expressman who brought the bedding came when Holmes was out, and the things remained exposed on the veranda in full view of all passers-by for two days. Soon after this Mr. Ryves missed the children. They vanished completely, and Holmes went, too. There was some comment on the strange way of doing things, but no suspicion of murder was ever aroused. Then new tenants came, but remained only a short time. Mrs. Nudel employed Ryves, who is a carpenter, to make some repairs, and this gave him occasion to pay a visit to the house. He went into the cellar, and there saw that pieces of fresh clay were scattered about. He mentioned this circumstance to Mrs. Nudel, but still nothing was suspected, and the affair was being forgotten when accounts of Detective Geyer's search for the Pietzel children brought the incident again to Ryves's mind.

Pictures of the missing girls and of Holmes convinced Ryves that his mysterious neighbor and the children were identical with the persons described in the papers. He sought out Inspector John Hall, and told him the whole story. The Inspector turned over the details to Detective Cuddy, who began an investigation. He awaited the return of Detective Geyer, who was temporarily absent, and the two, taking with them the photographs of Holmes and the Pietzel children, paid a visit to Ryves and Mrs. Nudel. Identification was immediate and complete so far as Holmes was concerned, and Ryves also unhesitatingly recognized the photograph of the oldest girl. With this strong clue the detectives lost no time in repairing to the cellar.

House No. 16 has been occupied since April 1 by Ignace Armbrust. Since the advent of warm weather Armbrust and his wife have been very much annoyed by an obnoxious odor which filled the house, the origin of which they could not discover. The plumbing was suspected, but a thorough examination of the pipes and sewers showed nothing in need of repair. The first intimation of the true state of affairs was when Detectives Geyer and Cuddy paid them a visit yesterday.

Cuddy began to dig at the spot where it was evident the soil had been all already disturbed. It required very little excavating to bring up a portion of the upper body, which proved later on to be that of the older girl.

Clerk Jones of the Albion Hotel has a perfectly clear recollection of Holmes and of both the girls. The first time he saw the latter was when they arrived one night in the hotel omnibus from the station. They registered under the name of Canning and were assigned to rooms. Next morning Holmes appeared on the scene and paid their bill. This occurred for several days. Each day early he came and took the two young people away and brought them back. Each day, too, he paid their bill. But never in advance. Jones thought him a mild-mannered individual, who seemed to be treating his young charges in a very kind manner. After about five days all went away together and the hotel people gave the matter no further thought until the recent startling developments brought the incident again very vividly before their minds.

In reply to the question as to what course would be adopted in reference to Holmes, Detective Inspector Stark said this evening that so far he had made no definite arrangements, and had not yet consulted the Crown Attorney. He believed, however, that the inquest would be over soon, and in the event of a verdict of murder, a warrant would be issued for Holmes's arrest, and steps taken to secure his extradition, just as if no charge hung over him in the States.

Every care is being taken by the authorities here to prevent any misstep which may in the end provide a loophole for Holmes's escape.

"We don't propose to give anything away until the defense shows its hand," said one of those interested. "You see, we cannot tell how much money there will be behind this man, and if we described our theory of how the crime was committed Holmes could outline a defense that might make conviction difficult. We propose to go slow and make sure."

A decidedly interesting feature of to-day's developments was the ascertaining of the identity of the expressman who carried the trunk to and from the house where the bodies of the children were found. This man is now a street railway conductor. He says he remembers that the trunk was a heavy one, and gives his description of it, which fixes it as the one found in Holmes's possession when the latter was arrested.

An unusually intelligent jury, composed of well-known business men, was impaneled by Coroner Johnson to-night. John Brimer was chosen formean, and the jury speedily got through with the horrible task of viewing the remains of the two victims, which during the afternoon, had been removed from Undertaker Humphrey's establishment to the Morgue. After Detective Cuddy, Caretaker Hunt of the Morgue and Undertaker Humphrey gave evidence to establish the identy of the bodies, the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow night.

CLAIMS AN ALIBI.

Holmes Says the Murders Were Committed by a Friend.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—H. H. Holmes was brought from the county prison this afternoon to the District Attorney's office and was closeted with District Attorney Graham and Assistant District Attorney Barlow for an hour. Holmes had read the morning papers, and had had time to prepare himself for the cross-examination. What took place in the District Attorney's office could not be learned with any certainty, but it is said that Holmes, as would be supposed, denied any knowledge of the murder of the Pietzel children, at Toronto. No information could be obtained regarding the case in the District Attorney's office, but Mr. Graham said that he would probably make a statement to-morrow. Assistant District Attorney Barlow said that an effort would be made to discover the whereabouts of Howard Pietzel, the third of the missing children, and the Williams sisters.

Holmes could not be seen, but his attorney made a statement in his behalf. According to Mr. Shoemaker, Holmes's lawyer, Holmes will be able to prove an alibi, showing that he could not have been in Toronto at the time the children were killed. This alibi will be partly based upon the tesimony of Holmes's third wife, who is known as "Mrs. Howard." It is said that she will testify that Holmes was traveling with her during the time the Pietzel children were in Toronto.

According to Mr. Shoemaker, Holmes says that the Pietzel children were killed by a man named Hatch. This Hatch is a mythical sort of person, and, according to Holmes, is a very disreputable character. In fact, he was so disreputable that Holmes could not associate with him. The disreputable Mr. Hatch, Holmes says, is a friend of Minnie Williams. Holmes warned the girl against associating with such a character, but he says she must have disregarded his advice. Holmes, in the statement made by his lawyer, says that he gave the two children in charge of Minnie Williams and Hatch, despite the latter's character, at Buffalo, with instructions to go to Europe. Holmes asserts that he sewed $400 in the dress of the younger child, and $1,000 in the dress of the older girl, to pay their expenses in Europe. Holmes says it must have been this $1,400 that tempted Hatch and led him to kill the children.

Mr. Shoemaker seemed to know nothing about Howard, the third child.

Superintendent of Police Linden is impressed with the belief that Holmes is a triple murderer and says: "That man Holmes is the most infernal liar I have ever been brought in contact with. Holmes persisted in claiming that Minnie Williams had possession of the Pietzel children, and he seemed so much in earnest with this statement that I placed confidence in it and caused every clue in that direction to be worked out to its fullest limit. I have not learned of the whereabouts of the woman and almost believe her to be a myth."

"In your opinion, Pietzel was murdered?"

"I certainly think so; and further think that all talk of a dummy substitute is bosh."

"What is your theory of the disappearance of the children?"

"I think they, too, were murdered. The motive is plain, when we look at the facts surrounding the case. The elder of the two girls identified the body in the cemetery as that of her father, and upon her testimony rested the chance of convicting Holmes on any charge. His willingness to plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy led us to think that something must be back of the case."

What Became of the Boy?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—Detective Geyer of Philadelphia, who has been tracing the Pietzel children, first struck the trail here, following it to Chicago and Detroit, and then to Toronto. The children were here the latter part of September and the first of October. For a time the elder girl stopped at the Stubbins House, where Holmes himself was registered, while the other two children were at English's Hotel, and finally at the Circle Park. While at the Stubbins House the elder girl received a telegram to come to Cincinnati, and the clerk accompanied her to the train, where he was relieved of further responsibility by Holmes in person. The children made a good impression by their quiet ways and well-bred demeanor.

The two girls left here Oct. 6. The boy, who was twelve years old, disappeared on the same day, leaving no trace. That same day a heavy trunk was removed from the hotel, and it is the belief of the local police that the boy was murdered here, and that his body was shipped in the trunk. Holmes employed an obscure express driver, and the trunk was carried out by a rear entrance and by order of Holmes was left unchecked at the depot. Then all trace of it was lost.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS

The President Modifies Civil Service Rule No. 5, to Meet a New Condition of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President has promulgated a new rule modifying Rule 5 of the civil service rules, the effect of which is to greatly limit the number of promotions in classified customs districts, except after appropriate examination.

The necessity for the change in the rule arose from the fact that the extension of the classification in the Customs Service on the 2d of November last, to positions paying salaries of less than $900, opened the door for the promotion of many persons who had entered the service through personal or political favoritism. The old rule would permit these persons, after they were brought into the classified service, to be advanced to many of the best-paying positions without examination. Under the new rule, promotions can be made only to a limited extent without examination, and no promotions can be made from one grade to another without an appropriate examination to test fitness for the position for which the promotion is to be made.

This amendment does not apply to the New-York Customs District, for which special promotion regulations are provided, requiring examination for all promotions.

THE NEW CRUISER OLYMPIA ALL RIGHT

Favorable Report Made by the Naval Inspecting Board.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The report of the Naval Inspecting Board, of which Capt. Frank Wilde was Chairman, on the trial of the new cruiser Olympia as a fully-equipped naval vessel, was made public to-day by Secretary Herbert. Capt. Wilde reports the repairing of the Olympia in San Francisco, and says that all evolutions and exercises regarding vessels newly commissioned were carried out. During the four hours of her trial the Olympia developed an average speed per hour of 19.6 knots. The sea was smooth, and the wind light. Certain minor deficiencies and defects were noticed, but Capt. Wilde says all repairs and changes can be made by the ship's force.

The general condition of the ship as to cleanliness was excellent. The speed developed by the Olympia caused much gratification to naval officers, particularly as the vessel had a displacement of 1,000 tons more than she had on her acceptance trial trip.

The Olympia was built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

Glass Manufacturers Meet.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., July 16.—The United States Glass Manufacturers' Association held its semi-annual meeting this afternoon at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. W. H. Herroy of New-York presided and W. H. Hadley acted as Secretary. The meeting was held behind closed doors. There were present delegates from all the big glass factories throughout the country.

During the afternoon the tariff on glass and the various prices of the different firms were discussed, and the scale of wages for employes for the next six months was fixed. In the evening dinner was served. Covers were laid for forty-two, and George F. Kimball acted as toastmaster.

Severe Storm at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—A severe storm visited Asbury Park this evening. Hailstones as big as walnuts fell for fifteen minutes, breaking window panes and doing considerable damage. The wind that followed uprooted trees and carried away awnings. The roofs of the Hotels Gladstone and Grosvenor were blown off, and a house in West Park owned by a man named Moran was razed. At Ocean Grove also the storm was severe.

An Answer to the Fair Will Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—An answer was filed to-day to the suit brought by Charles L. Fair to test the validity of the trust clause in his father's will. The answer is that of the plaintiff's sisters and his brother-in-law, and is in the nature of a confession of judgment.

THEY MADE BAD DOLLARS

Counterfeiters Caught While Coining Silver Pieces.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO GET AWAY

One Jumped from a Window and Broke Both Legs and Another Tried to Shoot His Captor.

The United States Secret Service men made four arrests last night which they regard as important, as the three men and one woman whom they took into custody have been engaged in counterfeiting United States silver coin for nine months past at the rate of $50 per day.

Agent G. R. Bagg of the Secret Service, assisted by Operators Bagg, who is a brother of the agent; Callaghan, Esquirell, and Flynn, captured Frank Carr, alias "Conkey Carr," twenty-five years old, of 95 Fourth Avenue; Albert Brown, clerk, thirty-one years old, alias "Bill the Brute," of 95 Fourth Avenue; Henry Kingen, twenty-two years old, bartender, of 1,867 Third Avenue, and Bella Carr, twenty-five years old, who says she lived with Carr as his wife.

The Secret Service men closely watched the premises 95 Fourth Avenue, where the raid was made, all day yesterday. They decided to arrest the counterfeiters at 6 o'clock P. M. During the last five weeks the place has been constantly under the surveillance of the detectives, who secured ample evidence to warrant them in making the arrests.

Promptly at the appointed hour the detectives, led by Agent Bagg, ascended the stairs to the second floor, where, in the rear room, the coins were being made. Bagg forced open the door, and rushed into the room, followed by his assistants. They found the four counterfeiters engaged in putting the finishing touches to fifty silver dollars, which the Secret Service men grabbed. A lively scuffle resulted between the prisoners and their captors.

Carr bolted for the window and jumped out on the fire escape, from which he crossed to the second floor of 93 Third Avenue, where he broke into the flat and attempted escape by jumping out of the front window. He struck the sidewalk violently, breaking both of his legs and sustaining other serious injuries. While trying to evade the detectives the fugitive prisoner had on only his trousers and undershirt.

His desperate effort to get away proved futile. As he fell helpless on the sidewalk, Carr was picked up by two of his friends, "Harris" Johnson and "Joe" Saldo, who tried to carry him to a hiding place, but the Federal officers soon overtook them and caught the prisoner.

When Carr was captured, one of his friends said to him: "You were a fool to run away," to which he replied, "Well, you couldn't blame me, could you?" He then coolly walked to a cigarette, which was given to him, and he puffed it unconcernedly, as he lay handcuffed upon the sidewalk at Eleventh Street and Fourth Avenue, while the ambulance was being summoned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and will be held as a prisoner while under treatment.

In the meantime an exciting scene took place in the room where the prisoners were caught. Brown succeeded in running past Callaghan, but was caught by Bagg. He resisted arrest and fought desperately. The detective forced him back to the bed and threw him upon it. Brown broke the detective's grip upon his right arm and drew from his trousers' pocket a six-chamber revolver, with which he tried to shoot the officer, but Bagg grabbed his arm in time to prevent the shooting. The woman came to her confederate's rescue, and attempted to break the detective's grip. The fight lasted fully three minutes, after which, with the aid of the operators, Bagg succeeded in fastening handcuffs on both of the prisoners.

The detectives led both Brown and the woman down the stairs to the street, where they captured the fourth member of the gang, Kingen, who was standing in the doorway, ready to help his pals escape. They were taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and placed in cells.

The Secret Service men secured as evidence a complete counterfeiters' outfit, consisting of files, knives, plating bath, plaster of paris molds, a quantity of copper, tin, and antimony, nitric acid, cyanide of potassium, and other metals and chemicals used in the counterfeiters' art.

Bella Carr is a tall woman who has a pretty face and attractive features. She is of slight build and has dark, reddish hair. When first questioned by the Secret Service men she said she was Carr's wife, but afterward denied this statement.

Kingen is tall, and has the appearance of a man of good family connections. His hands are small and soft, and apparently have never been accustomed to rough work.

The leader of the gang, Carr, has an unsavory reputation, and has been confined in a Reformatory on account of his bad habits. He has a criminal record, and is well known to the police. Little is known of Kingen, though it is said he was at one time a prize fighter. The four prisoners are apparently all of American birth.

Carr and the woman hired the room where they counterfeited the coins, six weeks ago. They told the landlord they were vocalists, and agreed to pay $3 per week rent. Brown and Kingen were frequent visitors to the place, and usually spent the day in the room with their two confederates.

The fifty silver counterfeit dollars found by the Secret Service men are almost a perfect imitation of the genuine coins.

Brown, the Carr woman, and Kingen will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this morning in the Federal Building.

THE WOMAN SAID SHE WAS DEAD

Called at the Coroners' Office and Would Give Herself Up.

A middle-aged woman, fairly well dressed, visited the Coroners' office late yesterday afternoon and asked to see Coroner Hoeber. The latter was not in, and Coroners' Officer Rourke asked her what she wanted the Coroner for.

"You see, I have been in Mount Sinai Hospital for two months, and I want you to look at me now and then look at me then," pulling a photograph from her pocket and showing it to the officer.

"But the Coroner has no business with you until you are dead," said Rourke.

"Don't you see I am dead?" she said in a calm manner, "and I came to give myself up to the Coroner."

Officer Rourke told her to sit down and wait for Coroner Hoeber, but she changed her mind, hurriedly left the building, and refused to give her name or address.

Gave a Coming-Out Reception.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 16.—Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney gave a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Natalie Barney, just home from a year and a half's tour in Europe, this afternoon. The guests included prominent persons in social and diplomatic circles. Mr. and Mrs. Barney were assisted in receiving by several young ladies, including two of Gov. Morton's daughters.

Frank P. Krug Acquitted.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., July 16.—Frank P. Krug of Newtown, on trial in the County Court on a charge of accepting a bribe from a saloon keeper while a member of the Newtown Excise Board, was acquitted to-day. The jury was out only five minutes.

Applications for Street Stands.

Good Government Club X, at 211 East Broadway, announces that persons desiring applications for soda water, fruit, newspaper, or other stands can secure them free of charge at its clubrooms between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening. A notary public will be present and act gratuitously.

THE TEST OF THE AMPHITRITE

Capt. Wise, Her Commander, Says that It Proved Her One of the Most Perfect War Vessels Afloat.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The recent trial of the double turreted monitor Amphitrite, under conditions pertaining in battle, was very successful, and demonstrated the superiority of the vessel, according to Capt. W. C. Wise, her commanding officer, whose report was made public by the Navy Department to-day. Capt. Wise's opinion of the manner in which his ship stood the test is set forth in the concluding paragraph of his report, as follows:

The severity of the test and complete freedom from injury or damage demonstrate the character of the vessel as the true type of our battle or fighting ship, and I may add that I believe she would be more formidable without the superstructure.

Capt. Wise says he thoroughly tested the batteries and fittings of the vessel under conditions which pertained at sea in battle. The ship went out from Hampton Roads on the 11th inst., and cleared for action under battle conditions entirely. The forward ten-inch guns were fired directly ahead at an elevation of five degrees, then on the level. The after ten-inch gun was fired directly astern under the same conditions. No damage whatever resulted to the deck or its fittings, except that the forward capstan was lifted about four inches on its shaft, and a few ball rollers were blown out on deck. The capstan was easily replaced. No brooming, straining, depressing, or lifting of the decks whatever resulted. Observers directly under the guns failed to feel any shock. On the berth deck a few electric lamps and globes were broken, and the washbowls fixed in the marble stationary top of the junior officers' washroom were also broken.

On the 12th operations were resumed. A target was anchored, and two observing boats were placed in position 1,500 yards from it, the ship steaming between them and across the sea, causing her to roll from five to eight degrees easily, the firing varying in range from 1,500 to 2,200 yards. Living animals were placed in position in the boat's head, port side; in the gallery on the starboard side, near the four-inch guns on the superstructure; aft in the cabin pantry on the starboard side, and on the superstructure by the starboard six-pound guns. No effect whatever was observed on them, though one sheep, placed by the six-pounder, was lifted about one foot and thrown off the chest to the deck by the blast of the after-left turret gun, firing thirty-seven and one-half degrees forward of the beam. The right forward turret gun, fired abaft the beam at an angle of 41 degrees, did not disturb the animals by the four-inch gun. They were apparently entirely free from injury of any kind resulting from the firing.

In firing the forward turret guns abaft the beam, the floor of the lower bridge was sprung a little in one place. The light boxes on the extreme end of the upper bridge were broken, and one lamp was blown overboard. The hand pump in the galley, fastened to the outside board, was broken. The superstructure was practically intact, though one or two places showed slight seaming. One small hatch frame, clamped to the side of the superstructure, was blown overboard from its fastenings, and one was blown on deck, the heavy clamps being forced. The hammock cloths were torn in places, and several pieces were blown away. The gig and whaleboats were used by the observers, and saved from destruction only by their absence. Several air port glasses, which were left closed, were also shattered.

No effect whatever was produced on the ship in firing the guns of the main battery on each bow directly ahead, on each quarter, and directly astern. Firing the forward ten-inch gun trained directly aft, and the after ten-inch gun trained extremely forward, will make it impossible, says Capt. Wise, for the crews of the secondary battery to remain at their guns. The time of firing the turret guns was a little less than five minutes for each gun, and Capt. Wise says he is quite sure that this time can soon be reduced to three or three and one-half minutes.

THE RESULT OF A DEADLY FEUD

Two Persons Killed and Six Others Wounded in a Street Fight in the Village of Leorned, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—Leorned, a small village twenty-three miles west of here, in this county, was the scene of a dreadful tragedy late this afternoon, two men being instantly killed and at least six others wounded.

This battle, in which some fifty shots were fired, was the result of a feud between the Ferrells, well-to-do farmers of Hinds County. Some years ago one of the Ferrells was killed in a personal difficulty. The particulars of the fight to-day are quite meagre. It seems that the Ferrells and the McRees were parties at issue in a trial in a Justice's court. All parties were put under a peace bail by the Justice.

After court adjourned, the fight was precipitated, with the above deadly result. Sheriff Harding has gone to the scene with a posse.

AMERICAN SHOT BY MEXICANS

He Was Accused of Robbing a Stage Coach.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—An American citizen, Robert Tribolet, from Bisbee, Arizona, was executed July 1 by Mexican soldiers under peculiar circumstances. Frank Roberts, United States Consul at Nogales, Mexico, has reported the facts to the State Department.

The charge against Tribolet was stage robbery. According to the Consul's account he settled in Fronteras, Mexico, about two years ago. The stage of the Nacosari Copper Company, of which Col. John Weir of New-York is the manager and principal owner, was stopped at a point between Bisbee, Arizona, and Nacosari, Sonora. The driver was killed and $6,000 belonging to the company was stolen. Robert Tribolet and four Mexicans employed on his ranch were arrested by Mexican troops.

During the march to Orispe, one of the Mexicans escaped, and further out during the journey the prisoners were all shot. A widow and several children and two brothers, living at Phoenix, Arizona, survive Tribolet, and one of the brothers has called the case to the attention of the State Department.

Colored Man to Sue Barber.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., July 16.—Lewis Cuffee, a colored man, entered the barber shop of Mink & Clauer, in this village, a few days ago to get his hair cut. The barbers declined to clip Cuffee's hair, and he has retained Lawyer Everett A. Carpenter to prosecute them. The lawyer says that he will institute a criminal proceeding against the barbers, under the civil rights law recently enacted, and a civil suit, and will also apply for a mandamus to compel them to cut his client's hair.

Sunday Not a Working Day.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day rendered a decision that Sunday was not to be a "working day." Lyman E. Barnes, Chairman of the Board of Mineral Land Commissioners, and two associates, making examinations in the Helena (Mon.) land district, asked to be remunerated to the extent of $1 for working on Sunday. The Secretary did not recognize the Sabbath as a working day, and refused to grant the request.

Manoeuvres of Naval Reserves.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 16.—The First Naval Battalion of New-York, of the Naval Reserve, is now engaged in its annual manoeuvres. On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week it will camp along the south shore of Peconic Bay, and make the Shinnecock Hills a base of operations. The divisions of the battalion will be thrown out as attacking and defensive forces across the Shinnecock Hills on Wednesday, July 24.

The President at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 16.—This has been a rainy and disagreeable day, and the President did not go fishing or carriage driving, but remained at Gray Gables.

Take No Chances

with your bottled beer. Order direct from F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., Park Av. and 51st St. —Adv.

WRECK ON THIRD AVENUE

Two Cable Cars in Collision with a Wagon.

PASSENGERS THROWN TO THE STREET

Only a Few Were Bruised—The Wagon Was Standing on the Track and the Driver Was Missing.

A down-town cable car and an up-town car and trailer came into collision with a wagon belonging to Jacob Meyer of 28 Rivington Street, at Fifth Street and Third Avenue at 6:30 o'clock last night.

The wagon was smashed to kindling wood, and one of the cars was thrown from the track, many of the passengers it contained being more or less bruised.

The road was blocked from Twenty-third Street to the Post Office for over an hour.

According to the passengers, who were tumbled out of the car, and the two gripmen, the accident was due to remarkable carelessness on the part of the man who should have had the wagon in charge. Meyer had loaned it for the day to a neighbor, who, in turn, had sent it out in charge of his driver, a man named McClellan. He was not in sight when the cars crashed into the wagon, which had been left on the up-town track unattended.

When the gripman saw the wagon, he sounded the gong, but before he could apply the brake his car crashed into the wagon, throwing it sideways into the path of a car and heavy trailer on its way down town.

In a moment the cars and the horse and wagon were thrown together in a tangle.

The up-town car was thrown from the track, and the twenty or more passengers it contained jumped for their lives.

One of them, John Manning of 65 East Fifth Street, was struck by the shaft of the wagon, the left leg of his trousers was ripped from his knee to his thigh, and his leg was severely crushed.

There were between twenty and thirty women among the passengers in the three cars, and their screams and the plunging of Meyer's horse, which was pinned between the cars, added to the confusion of the wreck. The bystanders and the nearest policemen, who hurried to the spot, did not know where to begin to disentangle the mass.

A wrecking crew, however, soon arrived from Bayard Street and began to clear the road.

Meyer's horse was got out, but it slipped from the men who were holding it and dashed up Fourth Avenue. It was finally stopped by a policeman.

After nearly an hour's hard work the road was cleared, and the slight wounds received by one or two of the passengers dressed by an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital.

John Sullivan and Thomas Burke, the gripmen in charge of the up-town and down-town cars, were placed under arrest and taken down to the Fifth Street Police Station.

They will be arraigned in Yorkville Court this morning on a charge of criminal carelessness.

The missing driver of the wagon is likely to get into serious trouble when he is found.

TREASURY SITUATION NOT ALARMING

Expenditures Always Exceed Receipts at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Speaking of the excess of Treasury expenditures over receipts up to date, an experienced Treasury official, who has held service through four or five Presidential terms, remarked to-day to a representative of The New-York Times that he scarcely recalled one year when the expenditures in July did not exceed the receipts.

"In the first month of the new fiscal year there has always been an excess of expenditures over receipts so far as my memory goes, and here are a few figures to back it. We need not go further back than eight years for illustration, though we might do so if it were necessary. The excess of expenditures over receipts in July, 1887, was $4,322,051; in 1888 it was $4,836,654; in 1889, $10,112,333; in 1890, $649,742; in 1891, $5,405,566; in 1892, $3,678,050; in 1893, $70,112, and in 1894, $1,636,242.

"These figures cover Republican and Democratic Administrations, and show that what is now commented upon as abnormal and alarming is simply an ordinary accompaniment of the conditions surrounding the Treasury at the beginning of a new year.

"After a time the expeditures decrease, the receipts increase, and the deficit disappears, or is so greatly diminished as to cause no uneasiness. The receipts are increasing, and with the general improvement in business everywhere noticeable, the present deficit will certainly be reduced several millions of dollars before the end of the month is reached."

TWENTY FAMILIES ENDANGERED

Fire in a Building in Which over One Hundred Persons Dwell.

A fire of a suspicious character occurred shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in an apartment in the rear of the second floor of the five-story double flat house 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, which is occupied by twenty families, numbering over 100 persons.

The apartment is occupied by Frank Dean, his wife, and infant child. Mr. Dean, who keeps a restaurant at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was at his business when the fire occurred, and his wife was at Mount Morris Park with the baby.

The flames were extinguished in a few minutes, after damage to the amount of $250 had been done.

Mr. Dean, who is not insured, cannot account for the fire or for the fact that the door of his apartments was open.

Engineer Battalion Inspection.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., July 16.—This was the second day of the annual inspection of the engineer battalion by Inspector General Hughes. This morning the battalion was turned out in heavy marching order and for two hours was drilled on the parade ground. Gen. Hughes will leave here to-morrow after inspecting the quarters and other departments of the post.

A detail of engineers indulged to-night in torpedo practice under a searchlight in the East River in front of the fort.

Justifiable Homicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 16.—The Coroner's jury to-night returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of John Stengle, nineteen years old, who killed his stepfather, Frederick Garrison, thirty-four years old, at their house in this city last Saturday night. Garrison attacked Stengle with a pitchfork and Stengle wrenched the weapon from his stepfather, at the same time pushing him so that he fell against a partition breaking his neck.

Motorman Held Responsible.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 16.—Coroner Volk this evening held an inquest in the case of Maggie Connolly, three years old, who was killed Saturday evening while playing in front of her home, 927 Summit Avenue. The jury returned a verdict holding James Alexander, the motorman, responsible for the child's death, and censuring the North Hudson Railway Company for not providing proper fenders for its cars.

American Wheelmen Touring Abroad.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The American Line steamer Southwark, which sailed from Philadelphia July 6 with a party of bicycle tourists on board, arrived here to-day. The wheelmen landed, and at once began their tour, which will cover parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

THE SUNDAY SHAVING STATUTE

Four Barbers Who Deliberately Ignored It Acquitted by a Jury in a Police Court in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—In the Police Court yesterday afternoon four barbers stepped forward to answer to the charge of keeping their shops open on Sunday, in violation of the recently enacted State law. The barbers demanded a jury trial. There was no denial made by the accused Sunday shavers to the charge. Three minutes after the jurors retired for deliberation they filed back into the courtroom with a verdict of "Not guilty."

The prosecution was in behalf of the Association of Barbers, which favors Sunday closing, and there was a large attendance of barbers in court. Each of the accused barbers was called upon by Mr. Chamberlain, their attorney, to take the stand and testify as to the necessity of Sunday shaving from the standpoint of health and comfort. Some amusement was caused by Barber Price, who lost no opportunity to impress upon all present that he had a wife and seven children to support, and that it was necessary for him to shave on Sunday to do it. Mr. Chamberlain urged the unconstitutionality of the law, terming it class legislation, and declaring the statute an unjust and pernicious one, which made a man a criminal for committing an act in Rochester which he could do in Saratoga and yet be a good citizen.

The decision of Justice Brown of Brooklyn, holding the law to be Constitutional, was referred to at length by Attorney Marsh. The four accused barbers and their friends left court with their faces covered with smiles. The association, which proposes to see the law enforced, will not stop at this set-back, but proposes to test the case in another court. The members say the jury was a poor specimen of what a jury should be, and that after the trial one of the jurors was heard to remark, "I'm good for a year's shaving now."

WILL MAKE NO APPOINTMENTS

Acting Mayor Jeroloman Will Not Fill Any Offices in Mayor Strong's Absence—The People's Traction Franchise.

Mayor Strong has been out of the city ten days, and Acting Mayor Jeroloman can now, under the Consolidation act, sign resolutions of the Board of Aldermen and appoint men to fill vacancies in the city departments, or in place of hold-over officials.

This fact does not appear to interest Mr. Jeroloman much, and there will be no more sensational features in his temporary administration than there would be if he was not vested with power.

"I shall make no appointments," said Mr. Jeroloman yesterday, "without the written request of Mayor Strong. I have decided to do nothing with the resolution of the Aldermen giving the People's Traction Company the franchise it asked for in the annexed district, without consultation with the Mayor. I shall neither approve nor veto it; neither do I intend calling a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, as has been reported. The next meeting of the board will be held Aug. 6.

"As to the new ferry franchise between the foot of West Twenty-third Street and Grand Street, Jersey City, I cannot say whether I shall sign it or not. I have not as yet formed any conclusion."

The Mayor will probably act on the People's Traction Company resolution when he returns, July 29 or 30.

Mr. Jeroloman said yesterday that he had investigated the rumor that $100,000 in bonds of the traction company was to be distributed among the Aldermen, and he was satisfied that it was absolutely groundless.

NO FAST TIME SHOWING EXPECTED

The Columbia Will Be Handicapped in Many Particulars.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The belief among many naval officers that the cruiser Columbia will make excellent time in her voyage from Southampton to New-York, under orders to come with all dispatch, has been somewhat shaken since it has become known that the conditions for a quick passage are altogether unfavorable. A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Capt. Sumner of the Columbia says he has been obliged to store his bunkers with a second-class coal, which means much in such a trip, particularly as the Columbia's coal capacity is not large. In addition to this she has only about one-half the necessary number of engineer officers on board, and the engineer's crew lacks a quarter of being complete. Predictions that she will average 18 knots, however, are not lacking.

PART OF THE JAMAICA'S FREIGHT LOST

Tug Coburg and a Lighter Carrying It Beached at Greytown.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Thomas O'Hara, United States Consul at San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) Nicaragua, reports to the State Department the loss of part of the freight of the steamship Jamaica, from New-York, having on board 5,000 packages for Greytown. The harbor tug Coburg and two lighters went out to receive the Jamaica's freight, and in attempting to enter the harbor with one of the lighters, the tug and lighter were beached.

The other lighter had on board 600 packages of freight, mostly Hamburg liquors. Nearly all of this and all on board the Jamaica will be saved. The loss of the tug will seriously embarrass Greytown's commerce, as it was the only one there. The Jamaica went to Bluefields to discharge her cargo.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

It Will Probably Not Be Held Before the Third Week in September.

ALBANY, July 16.—John S. Kenyon, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, said to-day that he would not call a meeting of the State Committee until directed to do so by the Chairman, the committee having adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. Kenyon believes that there is no need of holding the State Convention earlier than it was held last year, and that the third week in September will be the time chosen, no doubt.

Trouble with Wyoming Indians.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 16.—Gov. Richards received word from Maryville, in Fremont County, that ten bucks and six squaws, captured at the Jackson Hole fight by settlers, had been brought in and fined $75 each for violating State game laws.

A report is current that 200 Bannocks are on their way from the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. The settlers are preparing to drive them back should the report be true. The Governor is asked to send State troops into the region, as all ranch work has to be neglected while the settlers are under arms awaiting further troubles with the Indians.

Colored Republican Convention.

The committee appointed at last Sunday's meeting of colored Republicans to formulate plans for a colored men's Republican State Convention, met last night at 104 West Thirty-ninth Street. The convention will be held at Saratoga.

T. Fortune, the editor of The Age, delivered a long tirade against Mayor Strong's administration. He said that during Republican rule the colored men received nothing; that Mayor Strong made it a point to insult all colored delegations that had called upon him, and that things were no better now for a colored man than they were under the rule of Tammany.

A Mimic Battle of Sedan.

The battle of Sedan, which was fought in Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Allgemeine Deutsche Volksfest Verein of New-Jersey, was participated in by five full companies of German Veteran Associations, consisting of 100 cavalry and 200 infantry. Nearly 40,000 people witnessed the great sham battle.

MR. ROOSEVELT ANSWERS

Forcible Reply to Mr. Hill's Letters on the Excise Situation.

THE EXCISE LAWS WILL BE ENFORCED

They Were Passed, Says the Police Commissioner, to Allow Tammany to Intimidate Saloon Men.

A SPEECH BY COMMISSIONER PARKER

Leniency in Enforcing the Law Would Be a Bad Precedent—Others Speak at Good Government Club I.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Commission took occasion last night at a meeting of Good Government Club I to score Senator David B. Hill for his recent utterances on the excise question. Mr. Roosevelt characterized it as a shame and a disgrace to the State that one of its United States Senators should venture openly to appear as a champion of the dishon

cribe motives, and I would ordinarily hesitate, in speaking of a United States Senator, to say that his Governor and his Legislature, (for he controlled them both absolutely,) deliberately enacted a law which they deliberately intended to be dishonestly executed; but I do not have to ascribe motives in this case, for Senator Hill's letter is in effect a frank avowal that these were the motives which actuated the Tammany Legislature that passed the present law.

"This law is being honestly enforced, and Senator Hill's assault upon that honest enforcement is tantamount to the admission, in the first place, that it never has been honestly enforced before, and in the next place, that he had never expected it to be honestly enforced. He kept silent while the law which his people had put in the statute books was contemptuously violated in the interest of corruption. He clamors now that it is administered by officers who pay no heed to money or political influence, and who deal equal justice to the poor and the rich alike.

"A more humiliating position was never taken by a public man than this position which has been taken by Senator Hill. It is but natural that he and Tammany should grow wild with anger at the honest enforcement of the law, for it was a law which was intended to be the most potent weapon in keeping the saloons subservient allies of Mr. Hill's machine.

"This Sunday excise law has never been a dead letter. It has always been enforced against the man without money and without political influence. It was passed with the deliberate purpose of keeping a sword over the neck of every saloon keeper who did not render abjectly faithful service to Tammany Hall, and to the State machine which Tammany Hall served.

Was Not Meant to be Enforced.

"I do not wonder that Senator Hill raises an outcry against its enforcement. It was not meant to be honestly enforced. It was meant to be used to blackmail and browbeat the saloon keepers who were not the slaves of Tammany Hall; while the big Tammany Hall bosses who owned saloons were allowed to violate the law with impunity and to corrupt the police force at will. With a law such as this enforced only against the poor or the honest man, and violated with impunity by every rich scoundrel and every corrupt politician, the machine did indeed seem to have its yoke on the neck of the people. But we threw off that yoke, and no special pleading of Senator Hill can avail to make us put it on.

"But it is a shame and disgrace to the State that one of its United States Senators should venture openly to appear as a champion of the dishonest enforcement of law; for that is what is meant by this outcry in favor of enforcing the laws liberally, exactly as Tammany Hall enforced them. Remember, this law was no dead letter. It was always enforced against some people. During the year before I came into office something like 5,000 arrests were made for violation of the Sunday excise law. Think of that—5,000 arrests! Our arrests have only been a little more numerous proportionately. But, whereas in that with which Mr. Hill went scot free, we, on the contrary, have taken particular pains to see that it was the man with a 'pull' whose store was closed. Every honest liquor dealer owes a debt of gratitude for freeing him from bondage. Under the old system, he either had to keep open by bribery of some sort, or else he had to be closed and see his less honest rival gather in his trade. Under the new system, we treat all alike, and the honest man no longer sees the premium paid for dishonesty.

"In the true spirit of the demagogue, Senator Hill, with utter disregard of the facts, asserts that this is a discrimination against the poor man, and in favor of the rich. And draws a contrast between me taking a champagne dinner on Sunday at the Union League Club and the poor man, to whom I deny his Sunday beer. As to me, his statement is false, and is made out of the whole cloth. This is so unimportant that I merely refer to it in passing as offering a fair gauge by which to test the truthfulness of a man who, in talking of an antagonist, is content to make assertions based on the idlest and most vapid newspaper chatter, but it is important to point out the falsity of Senator Hill's main charge that we discriminate against the poor.

"On the contrary, the discrimination against the poor was under the old system of corruption. Where justice is bought, where favor is the price of money or political influence, the rich man had his own and the poor man went to the wall. Now all are treated exactly alike. As a matter of fact, we, members of the Police Board, have attacked the richest organization in New-York, The brewers and liquor sellers represented more combined capital and capital which is more often lavished in controlling elections, than is the case with any other organization.

Whom the Law Benefits.

"The honest brewer and the honest liquor seller have no cause of quarrel with us, but the dishonest, the men who approved of corruption, and throve under it, they see their dishonest gains taken away. They see the hold which they have had over the police force removed, and as that police force is made honest their wrath is naturally as bitter as it is unscrupulous. I do not wonder at the ferocity, I do not wonder at the venom of their higher allies in the newspaper press; I do not wonder that Senator Hill has come promptly to their support.

"But if I do not wonder, still less do I care. It is a matter of absolute indifference to me what they say. The laws will be enforced by the police exactly as we are enforcing them now. All honest and law-abiding citizens are in honor bound to give us their support; but whether they do or do not give it we shall not refrain from doing our duty.

"United States Senator Hill speaks euphemistically, and carefully avoids saying in so many words that he wishes that we violate the law; but one of his supporters, State Senator Cantor, is less mealy-mouthed and comes out boldly, insisting that the officers appointed to enforce all laws should connive at the violation of this law. Yet this same Mr. Cantor, who openly advocates having executive officers connive at the violation of the laws they have sworn to enforce, is actually talked about for a high judicial position. It would surely be a strange spectacle to see in New-York elected to a judicial office a man capable of defending so shameful a prostitution of justice.

"I have purposely refrained from stating my own views about the excise law, or from stating what changes I think should be made in it, because I want to meet the issue squarely cut as to the honest enforcement of law.

The Real Question.

"The question is merely, Are the laws to be honestly enforced? This question is to me so simple, so easily answered, that I can hardly understand how any man who is both honest and intelligent can fail to give us his support. There are, of course, plenty of scoundrels to raise a hue and cry against us; and I am sorry to say they are backed by some weak men who do not understand the situation; by some honest men of muddled minds, and by some who are content to announce in the language of the Scripture, 'that their God is their belly,' and that they would much rather see dishonesty crowned king and corruption flourish unchecked than obey the law when they think it interferes with their appetites.

"Nothing is worse for a community than to have on the statute books laws which are but partially enforced, and to encourage the lawmakers to enact legislation which shall remain a dead letter. Every honest officer ought to enforce the law, and I earnestly hope that one result of the enforcement of the law by the police will be to show our legislators, both at Albany and in the Board of Aldermen, that they must not put or leave on the statute books a single law which they do not think ought to be enforced.

"When so many of the papers, written in English and German, in this city are clamoring for corrupt connivance at the violation of the law, it is a pleasure to read what one Danish newspaper of the city says in its issue of July 11. It begins by stating that 'it does not sympathize with the Sunday law,' but continues, 'while it is a law it must be enforced. A law that is not enforced, or, worse yet, one that is only partially enforced, to suit the occasion, always exercises a most demoralizing influence. It is not possible to give the young a more dangerous impression than that the law has side or back doors.'

"These are words of good, sound Americanism. They embody the spirit of obedience to law and to orderly freedom which has made this Nation great, without which the people are sure to be the slaves of the ring and the boss. They strike the keynote of the situation, moreover, when they point out that far worse than the non-enforcement of a law is its partial enforcement to suit the occasion or the individual.

"That is where the main trouble has arisen with the excise law. It has always been enforced, but it has never been enforced with honesty and impartiality. It has always been used as an engine of terror, by which any saloon keeper could be brought to his knees if his course was displeasing to the party which controlled the police force.

Evils of Maladministration.

"The maladministration of the excise law has been the most potent of all the causes which have demoralized and corrupted the Police Department.

"When I started in as Police Commissioner I had no theories about the excise law, one way or the other, but week after week I found, by complaints, verified by my own observations, that, as a matter of fact, the law was enforced in certain precincts and not in others, and against certain men and not against others, and I found, moreover, that it was the wealthy saloon keeper, the saloon keeper who was also an Alderman, a State legislator, or a man on a big political committee who plied his forbidden trade with impunity, unmolested by the police, while his humbler and poorer rival was kept out of business by being summarily arrested.

"All I did was to start in and do justice, and to insist that the rich saloon keeper should be treated as the poor saloon keeper was, and that the man with social and political influence should be put on exact equality with the man who had neither. We have closed the bars of the big hotels on Fifth Avenue, precisely as we have closed the bars on Avenue C and Tenth Avenue; we have known no distinction of rich or poor, small or great; we have administered the law with absolute fairness.

"The demagogue has dared to complain that we were favoring the rich against the poor. The fact is that these demagogues know well that it is they themselves who are champions of a powerful and, until our advent, an illegal, favored class—the class of rich brewers and the rich liquor sellers who made money with greater ease than any others in the community, and who are furious because their illegal gains have at last been stopped by officers who can neither be threatened nor bought into connivance at wrongdoing.

Has Been a Source of Corruption.

"The illegal sale of liquor, especially on Sunday, has been in the past a source of corruption. It is something we are bound to root out. In the interests of decency and morality we shall enforce all laws so far as we have the physical power. That is what we are here for. We are not a legislative body, and, as I said, I think the effect of our action will be to prevent the Legislature from passing laws which are not meant to be enforced, and to persuade it hereafter to exercise care in the laws it leaves on the statute books.

"It is not true that we enforce the laws in a harsh, arbitrary manner. Both the Albany Legislature and the Board of Aldermen have put heavy burdens upon us; they have imposed upon us tasks of incredible difficulties. We shall try to do all these tasks, and ultimately I am sure we shall succeed; but it is impossible to do them all at once.

"If a murder is committed on one side of the street and a petty theft on the other, and we have only police force enough to catch one criminal, we will catch the murderer and let the petty thief go. So, if there was a huge riot some Sunday, and we needed almost our entire force either to suppress the riot or to enforce the excise law, I should turn to the riot and let the excise law go. Similarly, when we are needing our entire force to prevent the violation of the excise law by wealthy saloon keepers with a 'pull,' to the detriment of their honest brothers, who have no 'pull,' we cannot afford to devote our whole force to suppressing soda water fountains.

"In the end the law will be enforced in every particular, but we shall attend to the main criminal first, and we shall not be diverted from our aim by any attack to befog the issue. The people who are dishonestly striving to help the corrupted element of saloon keepers by raising a clamor about the Sunday laws are wasting their time. We shall never loosen the grip with which we have taken hold of this saloon question. They may as well make up their minds to this at once. We shall enforce all the laws in time, but where it is impossible to do two jobs at once we shall take the most important job first, and shall finish it before going to the next. If we had the force we would demand immediate obedience to all laws, but as it is we shall turn our attention to the most necessary before taking up the less necessary. We shall pay heed to the laws which have always been alive, but which have been corruptly and partially enforced, and which are of the most importance before we pay heed to the less important, when we have not the physical power to attend to both at once.

First Duty of the Police.

"The first duty of the police is to preserve order and prevent crime and to hunt down the criminal. Our attention has been steadily fixed on these two points. As I have shown, in the last two months there has been a decrease of crime, especially of crimes of disorder and violence, in this city; the statements to the contrary are merely lies, which are repeated and circulated only in the interest of the criminal classes.

"The discipline of the force steadily improves, and more and more is getting better day by day, and one of the chief reasons for this is that we are for the first time making the police understand that political influence or favoritism has no place in the management of this department, that honesty is at a premium, and that the laws are to be enforced as a matter of right instead of being violated as a matter of favor.

"Next to criminality of the violent type we have found the dishonest and partial enforcement of the excise law to be the chief evil with which we have to contend. We shall try to enforce all the new laws, too, just as fast as we can get to them. Take the men who own stands for the sale of fruit or other merchandise in the streets. Where they have been misled as to their rights, we will give them an opportunity to get the permits which they thought they had already legally obtained. Where they have no right, we will act as the Health Department does, and give them until a day fixed to get rid of their stands, so as to avoid unnecessary hardship. But where a wealthy saloon keeper has been allowed to keep open because of his corrupt political pull, while his poor and honest neighbor across the street has been shut, we waste no time with the criminal; we arrest him and shut his saloon.

"The issue on this excise question is plain and simple. The Police Board takes the ground that its duty is to enforce the law honestly and impartially. Our opponents take the ground that it is our duty in defiance of our sworn oaths of office to connive at violation of the law. We stand on the law.

"This is no slight question. It is a very much more important question than one of the excise law merely. We are making a test as to whether the law can or cannot be enforced in this city, when we attack the saloon keepers who have defied the law, and the great brewers and liquor sellers who stand back of them. We have attacked the wealthiest and most formidable political combination in this city, and mind, we have only attacked them in so far as they have violated the law. We protect them in their rights precisely as we protect all other citizens; but we decline to allow them what we deny to other citizens, that is, the privilege of violating the law for their own pecuniary advantage. We insist that all laws shall be observed.

Result of Law Not Enforced.

"Next in importance to preventing crimes of disorder and violence comes the prevention of the crime which is productive of disorder and violence, and to which more than any other cause is due the corruption of the Police Department, and therefore of politics. We preach and practice obedience to the law, and those who attack us for so doing are traitors to good government. The habit of putting on the statute book laws which are not meant to be enforced, and, still worse, the habit of conniving at the violation of laws that are on the statute book, are responsible for the major part of the disorder and violence in New-York State and in her sister States.

"The lynchers and White Cappers give as the excuse for their acts the fact that the laws are not obeyed; and, in their turn, the officers who fail to put down lynchers and White Cappers plead in excuse that popular sentiment is behind the lyncher and the White Cappers. Precisely the same pleas are advanced by the men who wish us to tolerate defiance of the law on the part of the liquor sellers. My answer is that I have to do with popular sentiment only as this sentiment is embodied in legislation. For an officer to permit violation of law whenever he thinks that the sentiment of a particular locality does not favor its enforcement inevitably leads to anarchy and violence. It is demoralizing to enforce a law partially and with corrupt discriminations by the executive officer; to enforce a law on occasions as the officer wills, and against certain individuals when it suits his fancy, but not otherwise.

"Last Fall we won in this city by a combination of citizens of all parties, who were united on the platform of obedience to law and of honest enforcement of the law. Now our opponents denounce us because the Police Board keeps the pledges upon which the administration was elected, and administers the law with thorough and impartial justice. To their shame be it said that our open foes are for the moment backed by the weaklings of the reform camp, by Democrats and Republicans who put appetite before principle, or who lack the courage to stand up against the clamor of the law-breaking classes. But neither the hostility of our open enemies or the weakening of our timid friends will avail anything. We can and we will enforce the law, and we shall continue to administer the department on principles of integrity and honesty.

Makes the Weak Strong

Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the digestive organs, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

The Board Has No Animosity.

"I believe most sincerely that honest citizens are bound to support us in what we do, and that the great bulk of the law-abiding people cannot but stand with us on the simple issue of the enforcement of the laws, but whether this be true or not, most certainly I shall not flinch from my position. If we cannot keep office save at the cost of violating our oaths of office and of connivance at law breaking, then we do not wish to keep office. I think we shall win on the issue of obedience to law, but I would much rather lose on that issue than win by pandering to the law breaker and the criminal, and by taking the position that laws are enacted to be violated at the will of the officer whose duty it is to enforce them.

"One of the most contemptible features of the agitation against our administration of the law has been the efforts to paint our conduct as being due to a feeling of animosity to citizens of a particular race origin. Men of hitherto good character have lent their names to the base lie that this was a movement against Germans. They have ascertained that I was what they called a Puritan and nativist, hostile to all who do not sympathize with my own views. Those who know me well in public or in private life know that I am incapable of discriminating for or against any man because of his creed or his birthplace, so long as he is honest and upright and a good American citizen. As a matter of fact, the only two personal appointments I have made since I took my present position have both been Catholics. When I appointed them I did not know whether they were Catholics and I did not care; I appointed them because they were most fit to fill the positions, and so long as they are efficient, honest, and upright I care nothing whatever whether their parents were born across the water or not.

"The last two reductions made in the force were reductions of native Americans, and the men who were promoted in their places were one of Irish and the other of German parentage; I cared nothing whatever for their creed or their origin—I cared only for their own honesty and efficiency.

No Discrimination in Justice.

"It is just so with our administration of the law. We administer it for all alike, and without a thought save of doing justice to all, and I am confident that every good American citizen, whether born here or in Germany or Ireland, is heartily with us, and I know that Carl Schurz and the Germans who stand with him in his honest and manly course of advising obedience to law represent the honest law-abiding citizens of this city who happened to be of German birth or origin far more truly than the base demagogues who, for their own selfish interests, strive to stir up race feeling among American citizens of German birth and to excite them against their fellow-Americans of native origin.

"As it happens, I have not Puritan blood in me. My forefathers came from a country—Holland—where the people are of stock akin to the Germans, but I am an American through and through, as every good citizen of this country must be, no matter where his parents came from, and we should condemn in unmeasured terms the man who tries to divide American citizens on lines of European nationality. I believe we shall receive the support of all honest American citizens, whatever their creed or whether they are born here or abroad, when we take the ground that it is the plain duty of a public officer to stand steadfastly for the honest observance of the law.

PRESIDENT KUNITZER'S WELCOME

Coroner Hoeber Praises Mr. Roosevelt and Attacks Mr. Parker.

President Kunitzer, in his speech of welcome, opening the meeting, said:

"The opportunity is offered to us to-night to be addressed by two very prominent Americans, one of whom has made for himself a name in American literature, and both of whom, as it seems, have made it their object to bring the State and its institutions to the standard of true reform.

"They have shown that their only object and aim is to sustain the law to its fullest extent, and their only ambition to fulfill their duties faithfully.

"The city is suffering under peculiar circumstances. We have inherited a law which has ceased to be a blessing to us. That is the Sunday law which restricts personal liberty. This law is fit for the waste-basket, as it is only a combination of hayseed fanaticism and Tammany corruption.

"From legal opposition to anarchism is but one step, and let us as German-Americans beware of this step.

"As long as this law is in force we must respect it. To those gentlemen who execute the law without any partiality whatever, we tender our heartiest thanks.

"If this law is strictly enforced, its disadvantages will be very visible, and all citizens will be in favor of its repeal. The result will be that we will have a liberal Sunday law, which will be in harmony with good sense, liberty, and justice."

Coroner Hoeber, following Gustav H. Schwab, said:

"This excise matter is a question of the highest importance to the City of New-York. It is not a question with us from two standpoints. The first point is the law as it stands. Should it be carried out? And, if so, how? The second point is whether it should remain on the statute books.

"I believe that every law, good or bad, should be carried out. When I was told that if this law was enforced, as it is by Mr. Roosevelt, that the German-Americans would all vote for Tammany Hall, I could not believe it, and I am pretty sure it is not so. I have found out that the Germans, so far as I am able to see, are thoroughly agreed to carry out the law so long as it is a law, and to abolish it as soon as they can.

"I thoroughly agree with Commissioner Roosevelt when he says 'If this law can be enforced I am going to do it.' I have never asked of him any favors, but if ever I had respect for a man it is for Mr. Roosevelt.

"But there are various ways in which a law can be carried out, and I am going to protest against policemen trying to entrap barkeepers by spying around corners, breaking windows and doors, and tempting the bartender to sell him a glass of beer and then arresting him. Commissioner Roosevelt has no power to order a policeman to buy a glass of beer from a bartender, and then arrest him. If Mr. Roosevelt wants to carry out the law let him place a policeman at the door of every saloon.

"There are other ways of carrying out the law without spying and entrapping bartenders. I cannot believe that Commissioner Roosevelt ever gave such orders.

"Another question is, whether a distinction should be made in carrying out the law. What is right in the Union League Club cannot be wrong in Terrace Garden; what is right in the Century Club cannot be wrong in the Bowery. If a man in the club has the right to drink and gamble on Sunday, then there should be some provision made for the poor people on Sunday.

"While I find no fault with this excise law, I do find fault with Mayor Strong for having broken his promise to do what he could to get the Legislature to change it. Mayor Strong is as honest a man as any in the city, but he made a mistake when he made this promise to the German citizens to get their votes, and after election deliberately violated his pledge.

"It is a mistake to say that Germans alone want the Sunday excise law abolished. I know some Americans who are as well educated as Germans who are in favor of the abolition of the Sunday excise law."

Coroner Hoeber read extracts from Commissioner Parker's speech in regard to Continental Sundays to the ministerial delegation that called at Police Headquarters Monday. Then he went on:

"It is not a question whether Mr. Parker wants or wishes us or not in this country; we are just as good citizens as he is. We are not obliged to accept things as we find them here, but we have a perfect right, and we mean to use it, to change such institutions as we think are not right. If New-York City wishes to vote in favor of an excise law, then we, all of us, are bound to submit, but Mr. Parker has no right to say what is the sense of this community until a vote has been taken upon it."

A letter was read from Acting Mayor Jorolomon, saying his absence from the city would prevent his attending the meeting.

The Resolutions.

Resolutions indorsing the policy of the Police Board in enforcing the excise law were read first in German and then in English. They were as follows:

Whereas, At the last election, Nov. 6, 1894, Mayor William L. Strong and the present city administration were elected by an overwhelming majority by the independent citizens of this community with the express mandate to terminate the system of corruption in our various departments, and especially in that of the Police Department, as it was demonstrated to us by the Lexow investigation.

Whereas, The Sunday laws now in force must be considered a main source of such corruption, and all political parties have refused to give the population of this great city, which is subject to unnecessary annoyance and suffering under a strict enforcement of the law and under its unequal execution to a system of blackmail and corruption degrading to an enlightened community, the relief asked for.

Whereas, President Roosevelt and the other Police Commissioners consider it their duty, according to their oath of office, to enforce the law, independently of their personal views, equally, strictly, and without regard to political, social, or other influence of those who may violate the same.

Whereas, The relief from the present oppressive condition lies entirely in the enactment of more liberal Sunday laws.

Resolved, That Good Government Club I hereby expresses its confidence in the integrity and independence of the present Police Commissioners in their intention of enforcing all the laws with equality and justice.

Resolved, That it is in the interest, morally and socially, of this great community that all and every one of our representatives in the next Legislature should be bindingly pledged to use every endeavor to obtain the relief sought for either by the enactment of more liberal Sunday laws or by the enactment of a law according to which the question may be submitted directly to the suffrages of the citizens of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the co-operation of all liberal-minded citizens and organizations, especially those of our German-American fellow-citizens, be herewith invited for the attainment of the relief sought for by a large proportion of the best citizens of New-York.

These resolutions were applauded and adopted without a dissenting voice.

PROTEST AGAINST THE USE OF SPIES

Mr. Roosevelt Explains that It Is the Only Way to Get Evidence.

After the adoption of the resolutions Arthur Von Briesen made a speech in German, attacking the police spy system so far at it related to excise cases. He read Section 29 of the Penal Code, which, he claimed, rendered the policeman who procured a violator of law in a saloon as guilty as the principal. Mr. Von Briesen said he would like to have Mr. Roosevelt explain on what grounds the police spy system was kept up.

Commissioner Roosevelt jumped to his feet and began to answer Mr. Von Briesen in German. He changed to English, however, explaining that he could not talk very rapidly in German.

"I must answer Mr. Von Briesen with all possible respect," said President Roosevelt, "because of the personal respect I bear him. I wish to emphasize it so that you can all understand, that for the police to carry out Mr. Von Briesen's advice would mean, purely and simply, a return to the old days of corruption.

"First, as to the law. In scores of decisions it has been expressly laid down that Section 29 of the Penal Code does not apply to one who participates in order to detect a violation of law. If it were otherwise the law would put an end to two-thirds of the detective work of the police in murder cases. The Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsylvania, for instance, could never have been ferreted out but for the course of the officers of the law in joining in with the criminals.

Need of the Spy System.

"Now, gentlemen, the trouble comes in with Mr. Von Briesen as with the rest of you, that you can't seem to take in that our duty is to get evidence of lawbreaking. The Magistrates will not take our cases unless the police have actually tasted the beverages. We have been obliged to get the evidence of the man who does the drinking."

Mr. Von Briesen—Arrest the bartender.

Commissioner Roosevelt—We can't arrest him. He'd be discharged. A Magistrate told me the other day a policeman who did not taste the liquor in the saloon was not doing his duty.

"Suppose I sent a policeman in full uniform to a saloon door on Sunday to rap and say: 'I think you're open. Won't you let me come in to see if you are violating the law?' How much evidence would that policeman get?

"To sell liquor on Sunday is a violation of law. I am bound to try to find out if the law is violated. The only way I can get evidence against the big fellow—the rich saloon keeper, who has a 'pull' and keeps watchers—is to do what we are doing now. To ask us to do as Mr. Von Briesen suggests is to ask us not to enforce the law.

"I can take only this position—that when I start to enforce the law, I start to enforce it 'for keeps.' I don't start to do it only a little—not enough to hurt anybody. I feel that I have a right to ask for your co-operation and approval. If I acted differently from what I have acted, I would dishonor my oath of office."

Commissioner Roosevelt's reply to Mr. Von Briesen was received with frequent manifestations of approval, and the applause lasted some time after he had ceased speaking.

COMMISSIONER PARKER SPEAKS.

He Explains Why Leniency Would Make a Bad Precedent.

Police Commissioner Parker followed the President of the board.

"I think it very important you should understand," he said, "that not a step has been taken by the Police Board in the excise matters except with the unanimous approval of all the Commissioners.

"Second, not one of the Commissioners is a Puritan or a bigot.

"Third, I would have you understand, in the very forcible language of your resolution, that the express mandate to the Police Board by last Fall's election was to destroy the abuses under which you had so long groaned, and from which you demanded to be freed at any price.

"If six months' enforcement of the excise law is too much for you to endure, how can you hope to beat Tammany Hall in her fight against honesty and justice?

"I have passed much time among Germans. Those who depict them as slaves of the cup—as men who will welcome back colossal abuses rather than undergo some self-sacrifice—are your worst enemies.

"I am so far from being a Puritan that I come from those who belonged to that sect that got their tongues cut out through their contact with the Puritans. The latter did not merely take away our Sunday beer—they killed us.

"It was an act of self-sacrifice to toss the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. Thence came America—thence came that free government you have come here to enjoy.

"Coroner Hoeber has misconstrued my position—"

Coroner Hoeber—Not I—the newspapers.

Commissioner Parker—Do you indorse all the press says?

Coroner Hoeber (throwing up his hands)—Never!

Commissioner Parker—What I said was that I would not be surprised if New-York, on a full and fair count, was found to stand against the opening of the saloons on Sunday.

Leniency Not Expected.

"Just a word with those who ask us to be lenient with the Sunday excise violators until the Legislature meets: Well, gentlemen, suppose our oaths of office had never been taken, and we were free to do as we have been asked. There are some men in New-York who think betting is not of right a violation of law. They would come to us, and ask us to be easy on gambling until they could get a law passed by the Legislature to legalize gambling. Where would we stop? Who would want to draw the line? We would be asked to let up on prize fighting until the Legislature legalized pugilistic mills. That would be the logical result of our heeding the request to go slow with the excise law pending remedial legislation.

"I have failed to find one of our Police Commissioners who is a Sabbatarian, who is looking solely at the moral side of the excise law. What has led me and my colleagues to the strict enforcement of this law is the fact that for several years this community groaned under an intolerable and insidious tyranny. You have seen every form of vice upheld, you have seen men—politicians—who had been in prison, and who were on their way to prison, all suddenly and mysteriously grow rich. You saw the poor ground down. You saw corner liquor stores assessed, and the weekly stipends collected. You saw Police Captains start poor and quickly grow rich. You saw a murderer walking Broadway collecting tribute from gambling houses. You saw a man who, four or five years ago, knew as much about a cow as about Sanscrit, get stock farms at Richfield Springs, and racing studs in Kentucky. You saw all these abuses, to which this self-denial you now undergo is as but a drop in the bucket.

Duty of the Commissioners.

"What was at the bottom of all the corruption? The Police Department. There was not a policeman but who stood to accept a bribe or to pass it on to a superior. Your poor, ordinary thief snatches a pocketboog, but where 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 men are banded together to destroy, systematically, the public honor and the public peace, that is a system of corruption which you must, at any price, root up. We tried to get the Police Reorganization bill through the Legislature. You know its fate.

"My course has been consistent from the start. Unless there be an unflinching hand for the redemption of the Police Department—unless you teach the police they are your servants, and not your masters—you need have no hope for a clean police force. With a pest hole on every corner, what can you hope? That was the situation we confronted, and we must either confront that situation and enforce the law, or let the election of 1894 become a complete nullity That is why we moved as we did.

"If the patrolman does not do his duty we will break him. If the roundsman does not do his duty we will break him—so with the Sergeant, and the Captain, and the Inspector.

"We will break, break, break, until we have broken them all, unless they do their duty and enforce the law.

Those Who Are Dissatisfied.

"Our course does not suit some people—among them the brewers, who do not like to find their cellars full of kegs of the 'poor man's friend' on Monday morning. Some of the newspapers do not like our action. I should like to know if any of the brewers' money finds its way into some of these newspaper offices.

"There is but one wise word in Mr. Hill's letter, and that word is—agitate.

"You have a plain clear way to change a law you do not like. Till then, you must not disobey the law. You must agitate. In fact, it will be as outspoken as any one can wish. If I had Mr. Hill's praise, I should feel that I had committed a grievous error.

"Nobody will deny that the Police Board is at least honest. We may be mistaken. We don't think we are. We follow the best guide—that of reason. It is no pleasure to me that a man cannot drink a glass of beer whenever he wants to. But that is the law.

"The Police Board proposes to go on until you say you wish to take back the direction you gave it last Fall. We shall not be harsh. We shall not be unreasonable. But the plow is in the furrow, and it will go on until the end of the furrow is reached or the plowman drops."

The audience gave three cheers for Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker.

Police Commissioner Andrews was the next speaker. He said the Commissioners were acting in unity and harmony.

"We will continue right on," he said, "and enforce the laws as they stand. If we have your approbation, we will be thankful; but, if not, we will go on just the same."

A letter of regret from Police Commissioner Grant was read at the meeting's close.

HEARKEN UNTO THE STECKLERS.

Resolutions Intended to Disparage Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Grant.

The Independent County Organization, the personal property of the Steckler brothers, arrayed itself against two of Mayor Strong's most conspicuous appointees last night—President Roosevelt and Commissioner F. D. Grant of the Police Department. The action was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization, held at 66 Seventh Street.

Of the men who took active part in this criticism of Commissioners Roosevelt and Grant were two other Commissioners who owe their offices to Mayor Strong—Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger and Commissioner of Park Avenue Improvements Ernest Harvier.

The gratuitous insult offered to Mayor Strong's selection of Police Commissioners was coupled with an alleged indorsement of Mayor Strong which sounded like a plea for more patronage.

A score or two men were present. Charles Steckler made a speech in which he talked about the corrupt methods of Tammany. Mr. Steckler was Secretary of Tammany's Executive Committee for several years.

"We array ourselves against the obnoxious blue laws," was one of Mr. Steckler's utterances.

At the conclusion of his speech he offered the following resolutions:

The Independent County Organization on the date of its establishment, Dec. 4, 1893, at Cooper Union, declared unreservedly and unconditionally for liberal sumptuary laws, and against all blue law prescription. In the municipal contest which, to the honor of honest politics and decent citizenship in New-York, culminated in the election of William L. Strong as Mayor the Independent County Organization, cordially concurring in the liberal sentiments entertained and freely expressed by him, combated and controverted the claim that a Mayor of New-York who was a Republican in National politics would, if elected, lend the weight of his official authority to a revival of obscure, Puritanical, un-American statutes adopted by an up-State Legislature in 1857, and ratified and confirmed by a Tammany Legislature in 1892.

This claim that a Republican Mayor of New-York would be in official accord with the prescriptive tendencies of some Republicans we denied, and the record of 50,000 liberal-minded Republican and 50,000 liberal-minded Democratic votes cast for William L. Strong was the people's answer to that unjust claim.

Mayor Strong has, under the provisions of the Power of Removal bill, first advocated by the Independent County Organization, appointed as the two representatives of the Republican Party in New-York in the Board of Police Theodore Roosevelt and Frederick D. Grant, who, when last candidates for elective office in this city, polled respectively 136,834 and 134,644 votes in the two years next preceding the election at which 105,000 votes were cast in support of the Republican National ticket. Without prejudice to the sincerity of these two gentlemen, we contend that they represent a small fraction, as their own vote indicates, of the 154,000 citizens whose ballots on the 6th of November last bore the name of William L. Strong for Mayor of New-York. The pretended and claimed-for enforcement of obsolete and probably unconstitutional statutes interfering with the individual rights of the people, regulating the times and manner of meals, establishing odious distinctions between rich and poor, insulting petty tradesmen and vendors, and opening anew the door to police blackmail, which the Lexow disclosures were supposed to have closed, is repugnant to the wishes of the great majority of our citizens.

We held in the late campaign and hold now to the view that New-York is a cosmopolitan city, and that the present State Constitution, in establishing a classification of cities of the first grade, having more than 250,000 inhabitants, intended subsequent Legislatures to provide for their requirements in a manner not needful even if desirable in crossroad towns.

We demand, first, the summary repeal of all blue laws; second, a better police service, and third, the passage by the next Legislature of new, liberal, and modern excise regulations for cities of the first class.

Toward the election of legislative candidates pledged to this course, the Independent County Organization, while ratifying its previous indorsement of William L. Strong, promises its best efforts.

Julius Harburger made one of the chief speeches of the evening, but he did not criticise the Police Commissioners. He said that it was his duty as an Excise Commissioner to see that the excise laws were obeyed. He added that he believed in a liberal construction of them.

"The laws ought to be interpreted and enforced liberally. I am unequivocally in favor of the repeal of the blue laws," he said.

Ernest Harvier presided at the meeting. He spoke on the lines of the resolution. So did others. All agreed that the way to get liberal laws was to send liberal men to make them, especially to the Senate, as the next Senators will hold office for three years.

The Steckler organization has been claiming that it was about the only one that was in the union against Tammany last year that still stood by the Mayor.

A Famous Texas Wolf Killed.

From The Dallas (Texas) News, July 12.

In a wolf hunt yesterday, participated in by Tom Brown, Richard H. Harrison, and Lee Neblett of Waco, Henry Harrison of Bosque County and Charles Miller of Dallas, the famous bobtail black wolf was killed. This wolf for eleven years had been the terror of the range he haunted in the western portion of McLennan County. He lost his tail in his first encounter with dogs when he was a year old. In a hunt last year, led by the Hon. Cone Johnson of Tyler, who was the guest of the Waco Club, in the big August hunt, the old bobtail lobo killed two of the best dogs in the pack. In his last fight yesterday he inflicted much damage on the dogs. His skin was stretched to-day for tanning with the hair on. Thomas Estelle, the master of hounds, says he was the biggest wolf ever killed in the county.

Pneumatic Shoes.

From The Boston Transcript.

There are said to be no less than nine patents filed at the Patent Office for pneumatic shoes. In course of time it may be something more than a figure of speech to walk on air.

(Trade Mark Registered.)

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THEY DINED IN THE BALLROOM

Elaborate Entertainment Given by Mrs. Townsend Burden in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Mrs. Townsend Burden gave the largest dinner party of the season to-night. The tables were set in the ballroom. It was decorated beautifully with roses. There were twenty-six guests, including the members of the English Legation, now here.

Mrs. Alexander Burret, Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and Mrs. William H. Osgood gave cottage entertainments to-night.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, just returning from Europe, arrived at her villa to-night for the season. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan arrived, to spend the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Philip S. Sears of Boston is visiting F. Grand D'Hauteville; Mrs. Gustavus Kissel and family of New-York are visiting Mrs. Kissel's mother, Mrs. W. K. Thorn; Chancellor MacCracken and the Misses MacCracken are visiting Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver; Miss Grace Dodge of New-York is visiting Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons.

Arrivals to-day included Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., F. B. Cutting, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tinkham, George Harris, Albert Porenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Lees, C. V. McKim, Mrs. George Andrews Haggerty, Miss Hetherington Haggerty, Miss Janet B. Haggerty, T. S. Byers, Harry P. Mawson, William Park, Jr., George P. Messery, and Clarence B. Wood, New-York; Leroy Upson and Helen S. Upson, Watertown, Conn.; O. A. Burbank, H. W. Austin, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wheeler, Boston; Samuel E. Tawne, Campbellton, Mass.; M. Council, Americus, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hoople, Miss Bessie M. Hoople, Miss C. K. Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Morrow, Brooklyn; George J. W. Copeland, Middleborough, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackenboss and Miss Mackenboss, Miss Mary E. Jones, Chicago; R. E. Goodell and Mrs. J. B. Grant and family, Denver; John D. Duff and Mrs. F. D. Perot, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. Warren Packard, Warren, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lanahan and family, Albert L. Ziegler

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FICTION OF THE SEASON

Mrs. Ward's "Bessie Costrell."

THE STORY OF BESSIE COSTRELL. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mrs. Ward's story is a short one—not of length sufficient to fill 200 very small pages. A comparison with the length of other works from her pen gives to the book a strange surprise. But the change pertains also to the actual story narrated. This is purely a story told for the story's sake. The incidents are recorded in rapid and straightforward manner, and there is nothing but the story. The landscape is described and so are parts of the farm laborer's village that serves as the scene, but there are no passages pertaining to religion, to morality, or to the philosophy of life.

The life of farm laborers alone comes into the fiction. There is not a character chosen from any other class. And the incidents are of a sort most in accord with the character of that life. They are such as might, with great ease, grow out of it. The central figure is an old laborer, wifeless, childless, and miserly, who, by thrift and money-lending, has acquired seventy-odd pounds sterling. With the true perversity of his class, he will have nothing to do with banks or individual custodians, but prefers to keep his money in an old box beneath his own bed, under lock and key. Owing to the death of a relative, with whom he long lived, he seeks a new home, and thus the money chest is conveyed to the home of Bessie Costrell and her husband. In his absence from the house, Bessie yields to temptation and squanders part of the hoarded coin in drink and revelry.

Tragedy is writ all over the tale. One has not read far when he feels that grim results only can follow from the circumstances. Mrs. Ward employs her finest art in the evolution of the tale. The climax is most effectively brought forward. It is literally not only a book to read at a sitting, but a book which one must read at a sitting. One cannot put it down. We know not what to admire most in it—whether the description of Bessie at the money chest when the tramp son of her husband arrives and abstracts what coin Bessie has not already taken, or the account of the investigation at Bessie's house undertaken by the village blacksmith, Saunders. Each scene is described by the hand of an artist at once masterful, delicate, and true.

If there be a defect in the tale it perhaps lies in the disappearance of the tramp with the last of the money, never again to be heard from more. The reader can surmise several ways for a tramp to make way with gold coin, but might have been better satisfied with a few lines telling what actually occurred. But with so powerful a tale before us, and one meeting so many requirements, the gracious and proper mood is not the complaining one. Mrs. Ward has given to thousands of readers two hours of sustained and thrilling pleasure.

Gyp Very Much Englished.

CHIFFON'S MARRIAGE. By Gyp. Translated by Mrs. Patchett Martin. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

A GALLIC GIRL. (Le Mariage de Chiffon.) By Gyp. Translated by Henri Pene du Bois. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's. $1.25.

CHIFFON'S MARRIAGE. By Gyp. (Comtesse de Martel.) Translated by M. L. J. 18mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cents.

The stories of Mme. de Martel, who calls herself Gyp, have been very popular with people who can easily read French, but they have thus far either defied the translators altogether, or emerged from their manipulations in a pale and debilitated condition. The present story which we have from three several translators, through the enterprise of three several publishing houses, is a dainty, fragile tale of a wayward, impetuous, warm-hearted, and, on the whole, right-minded girl—a mere child—whose mother is a purse-proud, cold-hearted termagant. Chiffon, the rag, is a pet name which cannot be exactly translated. Mr. du Bois chooses as an equivalent "Darling," while the two other translators stick to the French word.

Corysande is the heroine's baptismal name. She has been petted by her henpecked stepfather and his younger brother, and by an old uncle and aunt, and alternately scolded and neglected by her mother. She is the idol of the servants, and she has for a faithful ally a grotesque bulldog, Gribouille—Blockhead. She has grown up out of doors and is graceful in a clumsy, healthy sort of way. She has a sentimental fondness for flowers, but she has also a large share of shrewdness and common sense. Fear is a stranger to her, and she is no respecter of persons. She is, in fact, a most entertaining little heyden, and her little romance is as charming as any we have had from France since Halévy wrote "L'Abbe Constantin." But Gyp's modern Gallicisms cannot be exactly translated. The book is nearly all conversation, and most of it is Chiffon's frolicsome talk, half-formed sentences, exclamations, expletives, elliptical epigrams.

The publishers of Mrs. Martin's translation announce that it received the "enthusiastic approval of Gyp," which proves that the Comtesse de Martel has an imperfect comprehension of the art of translation. Mrs. Martin has aimed to imitate Gyp in English as free as possible from Gallicisms, seeking for equivalents in English slang for Chiffon's vagaries of speech. Thus we have the girl who detests French affectations of English speech lapsing into such as cockneyism as "Me? There's not a penn'orth of sentiment about me!" Thus we have the Anglo-American "Say," ad nauseam, and such phrases as "That's a staggerer," "You're humming and hawing," and "Holy Moses!" which destroy the illusion they were used to create. Mrs. Martin faithfully copies all Gyp's abruptness, but, as was inevitable, misses much of her piquancy. Her translation, in the Stokes Bijou Series, is by far the daintiest book of the three, but Mr. du Bois communicates more of the true Gallic flavor.

He is a writer who habitually uses the French idiom in English. It is second nature with him. He commits no such blunders as Mrs. Martin, and is as true as she to Gyp's manner. That he has not been perfectly successful in rendering fluently all the sparkling vivacity of the original is due to the nature of the task. It is not likely that Gyp can be Englished more accurately than this.

The third translator, M. L. J., seems to have aimed rather to tell Gyp's story in readable English than to produce in equivalent words and phrases the manner of the original story.

Like Many Other Men.

A MODERN MAN. By Ella Macmahon. With illustrations by Ida Lovering. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Since all the good stories were told long ago, one must judge a new novel by its manner rather than its matter. At least that is the feeling one has after reading such a literary confection as this. After a turn at Weyman or Crockett or Stockton we sometimes feel that the good new stories were not all told long ago. But "A Modern Man" is no story at all, in the true sense.

A young advocate whose life began in poverty, and who has worked for years with a double purpose in view, first to achieve distinction, secondly to marry his patron's daughter, has reached a point, at the age of thirty-five, where he may felicitate himself. Public honors are in prospect for him; the fair, rich woman, who loves him devotedly, has promised to marry him. Then the strain he has undergone in his term of probation is relaxed.

It was Goethe who observed that while solitude may develop genius and improve talent, character must be formed and strengthened in the battle of life. Merton Byng has lived in the world, but not been of it. Now, loosening his fetters, he goes forth, and his true character is soon revealed to himself. His modernity is not striking. He is a man no newer than Adam. His essential traits have belonged to all mankind.

In the absence of his betrothed he makes love to another woman. He has long periods of introspection and self-examination to no avail. He loves Sybil as fondly as he loves Muriel. He avows his second passion. Sybil, however, cares nothing for him. That saves him, and he marries Muriel. When, some time later, he is impelled to confess his fault to his wife, he is shocked and chagrined to learn that she has known of it all along.

That is all. The book is simply a revelation of a man's character in its weakness. An ordinary man Merton Byng is, rather than a modern man. The style of the author is fresh and agreeable. There are suggestions or impressions rather than pictures of places in her discriptions. The sixteenth century garden and the glimpse of the Welsh shooting country in wet weather are particularly pleasing.

Sketches of New-England Character.

MEADOW GRASS. By Alice Brown. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

Miss Brown's title is purely figurative. All flesh is grass, according to the prophet, and Miss Brown writes about humanity. Her field is a village in New-Hampshire, Tiverton by name, and her stories have the fresh charm, the unforced humor, and convincing clearness that are begot by accurate observation controlled by sympathy, and fostered by a simple and sound literary style.

Only in her first chapter—essay rather than story—devoted to memories of the old district school, and in her last, which is largely devoted to a consideration of the effect on the rustic mind of a two weeks' engagement of a theatrical troupe in Tiverton, does her writing seem at all artificial and labored. Her mood in the former is conventionally reminiscent. The essay savors of the writing desk and the need of making "copy." In the latter she taxes our credulity. The meanest actors could not spend two weeks in a cross-roads village and live, and the matter is all pretty poor stuff, as ancient as Partridge's visit to the Theatre Royal, when Mr. Garrick played in "Hamlet."

But from her second piece, until the next to the last, she holds us in delightful thrall. The simple villagers are pictured with a graphic skill that is not excelled by any contemporary writer of New-England tales. In pathos and in humor, Miss Brown is equally successful. The story of Heman Blaisdell's persecution and his deliverance, and that of old lady Lamson's holiday, are as good as many of Miss Jewett's. The last is worthy of comparison with "The Passing of Sister Barsett."

LITERARY NOTES

—Renan's privately printed book, "Henriette Renan; Souvenir pour ceux qui l'ont Connue," is about to be issued for the public by Mme. Renan's permission. An English translation under the title, "My Sister Henriette," will be issued here by Roberts Brothers, who already have it in press. It will be illustrated by Henri Scheffer and Amy Renan. One of the pictures will show Renan's birthplace.

—The Messrs. Harper will issue this month "My Lady Nobody," a new novel by Maarten Maartens; "The Veiled Doctor," a novel by Varina Anne Davis, familarly known as "the daughter of the Confederacy"; "Lord John Russell," by Stuart J. Reid, in the Queen's Prime Ministers Series; "About Paris," by Richard Harding Davis, and "Pony Tracks," by Frederic Remington.

—Under the title "Four Humorists of the Nineteenth Century" W. S. Lilly will issue in revised and enlarged form some lectures that he recently delivered before the Royal Institution. The four humorists are Dickens, who is called the democrat; Thackeray, the philosopher; Carlyle, the prophet, and George Eliot, the poet.

—Mr. Courthope, the author of "The History of English Poetry," of which the first volume has just been published by Macmillan & Co., is said to be a candidate for the Professorship of Poety at Oxford formerly held by Francis Turner Palgrave. Another candidate is Robert Bridges.

—Henry Holt & Co. announce that they will issue at once an authorized translation of Paulsen's "Introduction to Philosophy," prepared by Prof. Frank Thilly of the University of Missouri, with preface by Prof. William James of Harvard.

—There has been a minor Goethe find—the poet's effusions addressed to "Annette," or Anna Katharina Schönkopf, the young woman who captured the susceptible, adolescent Jupiter some time in 1767. It is an episode of his college days at Leipsic. Goethe says something about these verses in his Liederbuch. The discovery is due to Dr. Suphan, the Director of the Goethe and Schiller archives, at Weimar.

—Here are the records of some famous books recently sold at auction in London and from Lord Orford's library: The second folio of Shakespeare, as already made known, brought £540, which was a pinnacle price. Catharine de Medici's special copy of "Orlando Furioso," bound in colored leather, with her monogram on it, sold for £130. Then there was that rarest of Elzivir's "Le Patissier François," which brought £100. There are many of Elzevir's beautiful transcripts of the classics which are dirt cheap, but this cook book, because you can almost count all the copies known on your fingers, brought that figure. Richardson's "Clarissa," a presentation copy, 1751, went for £17. Boswell's "Tour in the Hebrides," Walpole's own copy, with the manuscript notes of the owner, sold for £41. It was the Shakespeare folio, sold not so many years ago for £148, now disposed of for £540, which shows the augmentation in price. A copy of "Julie," which had been Rousseau's own, brought £56.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SONIA KOVALESKY. Biography and Autobiography. I. A Memoir. By A. C. Leffler (Edgren) Duchessa di Cajanello. II. Reminiscences of Childhood. Written by Herself. Translated into English by Louisa von Cassel. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

CHARACTER STUDIES, WITH SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By Frederick Saunders. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

MEADOW GRASS. Tales of New-England Life. By Alice Brown. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

MESSALINA'S DAUGHTER. A Parisian Story, from the French of Guy de Maupassant. With a Few Words of Preface by Harley Deene. 24mo. Chicago: Jewett & Buchanan.

THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA. According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus. Second edition. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 35 cents.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Deject—Depravation. (Vol. III.) Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

Policeman Breaks His Knee Cap.

Park Policeman Charles Baptist met with an accident yesterday morning which will probably keep him off the force for good. He broke his knee cap by slipping on the stone steps of the Tombs.

Baptist refused to go to a hospital, and was taken to his home, 7 Jackson Street. He is unmarried.

TAMSEN ONLY CENSURED

Federal Jurors Could Not Indict Under Justice Lacombe's Charge.

WARDEN AND KEEPERS CONDEMNED

The Escape of the Post Office Thieves, Jurors Assert, Was Primarily Due to the Cupidity of Raabe.

The United States Grand Jury concluded yesterday its investigation into the escape of the Post Office thieves, Killoran, Russell, and Allen, from Ludlow Street Jail July 4. It handed to Justice Lacombe a presentment, in which the methods of Sheriff Tamsen, Warden Raabe, and Keepers McCabe, Schoen, and Schneer are severely criticised.

The Grand Jurors say that the escape of the prisoners was due to a reckless disregard by the Sheriff, the Warden, and their subordinates of the statutory regulations for the safe keeping of prisoners in county jails.

The members of the Grand Jury were called into court yesterday afternoon, and Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court charged them. He called attention to the fact that the United States has no separate Federal prison in this county, but under the laws passed by the Legislature of this State it is made the duty of the Sheriff who has charge of the county jail to receive and safely keep every person committed thereto for any offense against the United States by any court or officer of the United States, until duly and legally discharged.

Justice Lacombe defined the liability of the Sheriff for the safe keeping of prisoners. He said:

In respect to the liability of a Sheriff or his subordinate keepers for the escape of a prisoner lawfully committed to his custody either on civil process or on a criminal charge, the law has long recognized two different classes of escapes, and here, to prevent misapprehension, I may point out the use of the word "escape" in such cases. The word is used in legal terminology to indicate both the act of the prisoner in escaping and the act of the custodian in suffering him to escape. I say the law has always recognized two different classes of escapes. First, voluntary escape; that is to say, an escape actually permitted by the custodian; an escape in which the custodian has actually assisted by some positive act or deliberate omission. An escape of this character has always been deemed a very serious crime, both on the part of the escaping prisoner and on the part of the guilty custodian. The second class of escapes recognized by the law are known as negligent escapes; that is to say, escapes due to the negligence of the custodian in guarding the prisoners. Such an escape as this has long been recognized by the law as a crime. But whereas a voluntary escape was at common law a felony, a negligent escape was a misdemeanor only.

As to the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury, Justice Lacombe said that under the Revised Statutes of the United States, the negligent escape of a prisoner is not an offense against the United States. He continued:

You would not be justified therefore in finding indictments against any of the custodians of these prisoners unless you are satisfied by competent evidence that such custodian has assisted in the escape by some positive act or has been guilty of some deliberate omission with intent to aid the prisoners in escaping. Should you conclude that the evidence taken before you discloses negligence only on the part of the custodian, however great and culpable such negligence may have been, you would not be justified in finding therefrom that there has been a violation of the Revised Statutes, because there must be, as I understand the law, some actual intent on the part of the custodian to allow the escape, or assist in it, to justify a finding of a voluntary escape, for which alone the Federal law has provided.

If, however, you decide that the evidence does not justify you in indicting any of the custodians of these prisoners for the escape, in view of the restrictions imposed upon the jurisdiction of the court by the lack of Federal legislation on the subject, you are still at liberty to present to the court the results of your investigation.

You have the power to make to the court a presentment stating your conclusions on the subject of your investigation, criticising as you deem just the conduct of the custodians of these prisoners and fixing clearly the responsibility for the escape where it belongs.

The Grand Jury, after its deliberations, decided to make a presentment. In it they say that the treatment of the prisoners was characterized by great carelessness on the part of the Warden of the jail and his subordinates. The Warden is severely blamed for allowing the prisoners to be boarders at his table, for permitting them to be shaved, thus altering their appearance, and rendering their identification nearly impossible, and for allowing them the "full run of the house."

The escape of the prisoners, the Grand Jurors say, was primarily due to the privileges allowed them by the Warden in return for the money which they paid him as boarders at his table. The prisoners were on extremely familiar terms with the Warden and the keepers, especially Head Keeper McCabe, who is still retained in office, and had every opportunity under the lax rules of the prison to plot together for their escape. They frequently engaged in games of cards with the Warden and Keeper McCabe. The presentment continues:

The testimony shows conclusively that these prisoners had visitors almost every day, both men and women, one of the most frequent visitors being of notoriously criminal reputation and known to be such both to the keepers and the Warden. They were allowed to see their visitors together, to talk with them privately, both in the reception room and in the jail yard, and if at these interviews any keeper was present, he kept at a very discreet distance. Because these men were boarders visitors were allowed to see them at will.

But the principal responsibility for the escape of these prisoners, as well as for their treatment while under confinement, rests upon the Warden, Raebe. Had he, even after receiving such warnings in respect to their character as were given by the change of appearance after their arrest and by their attempts to bribe the keepers, enforced against them the statutory regulations, escape would have been impracticable. He was guilty, in our opinion, of gross and culpable negligence. His underkeepers, Schneer, Schoen, and McCabe, were utterly unfit men for such positions, and displayed at the critical moment not only stupidity but cowardice, if nothing worse.

The conduct of Keeper John F. McCabe also deserves severe censure. He was of longer experience than any other keeper in the jail and seems to have had even greater authority than the Warden himself. He was on terms of great familiarity with the prisoners, even with such notoriously desperate characters as Allen, Russell, and Killoran, and with knowledge of the character of at least some of the visitors to these prisoners, Killoran, Russell, and Allen, admitted them without demur and without search. A notable instance of his neglect in this particular was the admission of a man known to him to be a notorious criminal—Vosburgh. On the morning of the escape, upon his arrival at the jail late, he appears to have made no attempt whatever to recapture the fugitives.

The primary cause of the escape of the prisoners is found in the cupidity of Warden Raabe. For the sake of the money paid by the prisoners the statutory regulations for their safe keeping were flagrantly disregarded. The attention of the Sheriff was personally called to the treatment of these prisoners by the reports in the newspapers of their changed appearance after arrest, and of their attempts to bribe the keepers. If he gave any instructions then to the Warden to take precautions in respect to their confinement such instructions were not obeyed. We are not convinced that such instructions were given at all, and the Sheriff was, in our opinion, negligent in not exercising a more careful supervision over the management of the jail.

He was negligent also in retaining and appointing as keepers such men as Schneer, Schoen, and McCabe. However anything the other duties of the Sheriff were, he was bound at least to see to it that the statutory regulations in respect to the management of jails and confinement of prisoners therein were carried out in the jail under his control. It was his duty to know what there regulations were, and if he knew what they were he was necessarily made aware every time he visited the jail that his subordinates were disregarding and disobeying the statute.

We suggest that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York establish in the Ludlow Street Jail regulations sufficient to carry out the following recommendations:

1. That, as far as practicable and as provided by law, persons detained for trial or examination on criminal charges be not permitted to associate at will with persons in custody on civil process or committed for contempt or detained as witnesses.

2. That he carry out the statutory directions that all persons confined in the county jail shall, as far as practicable, be kept separate from each other, to the extent at least that two or more prisoners arrested and confined on the same charge are not afforded opportunities to concert together plans for escaping.

3. That United States prisoners detained for trial be granted no further privileges than the permission allowed by law to all prisoners detained for trial to receive, at their own expense, in addition to prison fare, other proper articles of food.

4. That visitors desiring to see prisoners be admitted only upon written passes from the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and that such visitors be properly searched in entering the jail.

Finally, we earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States enact such laws in respect to the confinement of Federal prisoners as will enable the courts of the United States to take cognizance of and adequately to punish escapes due to negligence, as well as escapes effected by actual connivance on the part of the custodian.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, Foreman.

After the presentment had been ordered filed, Justice Lacombe said:

"Before adjournment, the Court wishes to express to you its grateful appreciation of the thoroughness, carefulness, and diligence with which you have overhauled and investigated this disgraceful proceeding.

"The thanks not only of this Court, but of the community are due to you, and it is a matter of regret that the unfortunate condition of the Federal laws leaves it only possible for you to submit a presentment as the result of your investigation."

When Sheriff Tamsen was told of the presentment, he said that, although he had not read the document yet, he understood that he had been censured, and that it was a great injustice to him.

"I have maintained," he said, "that I was not in any way liable or deserving of censure. If there was any loose method on the part of the Warden or the keepers, how was I to know it?

"I never discovered anything of the kind, for when I visited the jail it was necessary for me to pass through three doors and ring the same number of bells before I gained admittance. And when I was seen by them everything was in apparently good order."

In regard to the statement in the presentment of the Grand Jury that whether the Sheriff had given special instructions to Warden Raabe had been called in doubt, Charles F. McLean, Sheriff Tamsen's counsel, said last evening:

"The day after the three prisoners had been shaved, and the day they had been taken before United States Commissioner Shields, Mr. Raabe was called into the Sheriff's private office and advised by me that as soon as the prisoners should be returned to the jail from the United States Court House they should be searched very carefully, and every cent of money and everything else in their clothes should be taken away from them, and they should be locked in their cells. Mr. Raabe said he did not know that he had the right to do so, and looked toward the Sheriff, who said nothing. I then told Mr. Raabe that it would be much better for him to take the strictest measures and to render the escape of these men impossible than to find himself punished afterward for neglect of duty and his bondsmen made responsible. Mr. Raabe said that that was so.

"The Sheriff then said to Mr. Raabe, 'I direct you, as Mr. McLean has said, to search these men carefully, to take away everything that is in their clothes, including every cent of money, and to lock them up in their cells, letting them out only as need be.' The Sheriff said this so distinctly that there was no mistaking it, or any part of it."

TEST CASE AFFECTING PEDDLING

Lawyers Question the Authority of the New City Magistrates.

Policeman Moran of the Delancey Street Station arrested Harris Deutch for peddling last Friday. He was arraigned in Essex Market Court, and held for examination until yesterday.

The charge was violating the corporation ordinances. Lawyers Charles Haldane and Henry J. Goldsmith appeared for Deutch. They contended that Magistrate Kudlich had no jurisdiction in the case inasmuch as, although Chapter 233 of the Laws of 1895 authorized the old Police Justices to dispose of misdemeanors, that law was repealed by Section 14 of Chapter 601 of the Laws of 1895, and further by the general repealing clause of that act, namely, Section 29, Chapter 601 was the law that created the City Magistrates.

Magistrate Kudlich overruled the objection to his jurisdiction, and as the defendant, through his counsel, refused to plead, he fined him $3.

Deutch was locked up, but his lawyers said they would apply for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings, and that if they were victorious it would also be a victory for the old Police Justices.

To be Exhumed to Search for Fraud.

Judge Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order to exhume the body of Mrs. Annie Silverman, and have a chemical analysis made to ascertain the cause of her heath.

The application was made by the Empire Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Silverman died on June 29, and was buried within twenty-four hours. The cause of death was alleged to be consumption. Forty days previously she had taken out a policy of insurance on her life in the Empire Company for $3,000. It was shown in the death certificate that she had been suffering from consumption for the past twenty-one months, and that the company had been imposed upon.

Men for the Detective Bureau.

Commissioner Parker had about twenty policemen before him at Police Headquarters yesterday for examination as to their capabilities.

Some of them are to be placed in the Detective Bureau by the Police Commissioners if found competent, while others are to be selected for special duty. This is in conformity with the intention of the Police Board to make a "shake-up" in the Detective Bureau. Who is to be the head of the bureau is still a question.

Died from Taking Poison.

The Coroners' office was notified yesterday that Solomon Gewirz died at 225 Rivington Street yesterday morning from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning. The man was seventy-two years old, and lived with a married daughter. He was in feeble health and slightly demented. It is not known whether he took the poison by mistake or with suicidal intent.

Maria Barberi Will Not Talk.

Maria Barberi, who was convicted of murder in the first degree Monday night, slept well after hearing the verdict, and yesterday did not seem at all disturbed. She has not as yet said anything about her conviction.

Materials should not fade if properly treated.

Cotton warps and shoddy are of no use whatever, only to cheapen or add weight.

The materials we offer must stand our chemical test.

Our written guarantee protects you against everything.

There are many tricks in manufacturing materials which are only revealed after a few wearings.

In dealing with us you are fully protected.

Should the material, workmanship, trimmings, or any part of garments not prove absolutely satisfactory, return same; money cheerfully refunded.

We have reduced many of our $20.00 and $25.00 suitings and $6.00 and $7.00 trouserings to $16.00 for suit to order and $4.00 for trousers, to make room for our new Fall stock.

This is the greatest opportunity that has ever been known in the history of the trade.

Whatever is still unsold of the H. W. MacGrotty stock is going at $16.00 for suit to order and $4.00 for trousers, including a large variety of Fall weights.

Bicycle suits, with golf trousers to order, of the finest cheviots, $14.00. Caps to match, $1.50.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

MR. PATTERSON'S HATCHET

The ex-Justice Has Dug It Up for Further Warfare.

TROUBLE OVER FIRE MARSHALSHIP

Messrs. Brookfield and Bliss May Make Reply to the Letter of State Chairman C. W. Hackett.

In addition to the big factional fight between the Platt and anti-Platt factions of the Republicans in the city and State, and the minor troubles, such as that in the Eleventh Assembly District between Job E. Hedges and John Sabine Smith, another came to the surface yesterday, which is of especial interest since its origin was away back in the days when Chester A. Arthur was a figure in city politics.

At that time Jacob M. Patterson and Chester Southworth were political opponents. Mr. Southworth had some difficulties over excise matters, and Patterson from that time to the present has had a hatchet buried in the Seventh Assembly District, with a string tied to it so it could be caught up for use any time.

Mr. Southworth is a candidate now for the position of Fire Marshal, to succeed Mr. Mitchel. He was one of the Milholland Republicans. Gen. O. H. La Grange, now Fire Commissioner, was also a leader in that movement. That he should receive an appointment or be likely to, troubled Mr. Patterson. The latter is charged by Mr. Southworth's friends with having gone to the Fire Commissioners and attempted to defeat his appointment. He is also said to have secured the services of John I. Davenport against Mr. Southworth. John E. Milholland is indorsing him.

Mr. Milholland and Mr. Patterson had a passage at arms yesterday on the subject at Fire Headquarters. In the course of this Mr. Milholland told the ex-Justice that things had come to a pretty condition in a reform administration when it looked to "such men as Patterson and Davenport as the conservators of Republican morals."

The ex-Justice was never quick at repartee. He did not argue the matter, but is said to be reaching for his old hatchet. No Fire Marshal was appointed yesterday.

As for the main fight in the Republican ranks, in which Commissioner Brookfield and Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee are the spokesmen, there were few developments yesterday. Mr. Brookfield made no reply to the statements of Mr. Hackett, which were published in The New-York Times yesterday morning.

"I have read the interview," Mr. Brookfield said, "but I have other things to think of, and so have not considered the question of a reply. I should conclude to answer Mr. Hackett's statements, it will be because of his official connection with the Republican organization in this State—not for the reason that I care anything about the gentleman's sayings as an individual.

"The interview does not worry me in the least, and hence I am not overanxious about making a rejoinder."

Cornelius N. Bliss was asked what he thought of Mr. Hackett's statement. He said it was not worthy of a reply.

"He calls the union ticket in this city the Committee of Seventy's ticket," said Mr. Bliss. "So it was, but the Republican County Convention indorsed the Seventy's platform and ticket, making it their own. I was as much in the Republican platform and ticket as were the State platform and candidates.

"I saw what Mr. Brookfield said about his treatment at State headquarters, and I know that every word of it is true. When I see Mr. Brookfield again we may conclude to say something in reply, and we may conclude that it is not worth it."

MRS. BELLE FARRALL ACQUITTED

The Jury Declares Her Not Guilty of Murdering Her Husband, and There Is a Great Scene in Court.

LA PLATA, Md., July 16.—Mrs. Belle Farrall has been acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, Frederick Farrall of Hughesville. The jury was out only an hour when Foreman T. J. Owens announced that a verdict had been reached.

The scene in the courtroom this afternoon when the verdict was announced was intensely dramatic. The handsome defendant exhibited wonderful control and seemed but little concerned as the jury filed in. The Messrs. Farrall, brothers of the man whom Mrs. Farrall was charged with poisoning, sat near by, fully believing the woman guilty and hoping for a verdict of murder. The courtroom was jammed to the doors with interested spectators.

When Clerk Turner read the verdict, Mrs. Farrall became hysterical, and as Col. Wilmer, her chief counsel, moved toward her, she threw herself upon his breast, clasped her arms about his neck, and kissed him. The people expressed their satisfaction with the verdict by applause and cheers.

Frederick Farrall, whom Mrs. Farrall was accused of murdering, died Dec. 17, 1894. He was a cripple, fifty-two years old, and the theory of the prosecution was that Mrs. Farrall wanted him, and wished to get rid of him, and poisoned him. It was alleged that she was infatuated with Eugene Hall, a railroad brakeman.

ENFORCING THE COPYRIGHT LAW

Excellent Work Done by the Post Office Authorities of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 16.—The Post Office authorities here have again succeeded in circumventing the attempts of those who are engaged in shipping reprints of valuable music to the United States, thereby infringing the American Copyright act.

Some time ago six large sacks of contraband mail matter, which had been expressed at Toronto for Montreal, were mailed here, with a view to eluding the customs officials. The mail was placed in six bags by local officials, sealed, and mailed to the United States officer at St. Albans. Here the mail was found to be contraband, and was seized. The contents were valued at $5,000. On Saturday two more bags were detained here.

Since the action of the Montreal authorities in the matter the shippers have been sending these reprints of music to other points in Canadian territory by express from Toronto to be mailed, in order to avoid the Montreal postal authorities. The shippers have been working on Sherbrooke Post Office and other important points near the line. The Canadian authorities have aided the United States officials considerably in unearthing this means of defrauding the United States and breaking the Copyright act of the country. It is estimated that many thousand dollars' worth of reprints of valuable American music have found their way into the United States from Canada.

Complaint Against the Custom House.

An anonymous communication to the Board of Health yesterday complained of the dangerous sanitary condition of the Custom House. The letter did not convey anything new to that body. Several months ago, as then reported in The New-York Times, Health Inspector Sullivan examined the Custom House, and informed the Board that its condition was a menace to the health of those employed in it, and that no relief could be had except by a complete reconstruction of the plumbing.

Collector Kilbreth forwarded a copy of the report to Washington. He has heard nothing from it. The Board of Health has hesitated to act because doubtful of its power to invade Federal property.

Passengers Not Yet Released.

The thirty-eight passengers from the Ward Line steamship City of Washington, who were detained at Hoffman Island by Health Officer Doty until five full days had elapsed from the time of leaving Havana, were not released when the time expired yesterday for the reason that on of the passengers had been taken sick and it was then too early to make a diagnosis of the case.

As a precautionary measure Dr. Doty decided to hold the passengers twenty-four hours longer, or until he is entirely satisfied that there is no danger from infection by yellow fever.

Boys Drowned While Swimming.

Hugh O'Neill, fifteen years old, of 42 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Isaac Schwartz, thirteen years old, of 55 South Seventh Street, were drowned while bathing at the foot of North Second Street yesterday afternoon. They dove off the dock together and were not seen again.

Looking Backward

to the good old days one wonders how the colonial housewife succeeded at all without

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

This famous preparation is one of the greatest boons science has ever given woman. It has been the means of giving her the leisure she rightfully deserves. There are thousands of thoughtful, thrifty housewives to-day who would hardly know how to begin without the aid of GOLD DUST. Get a package and *look backward* to the days of hard work. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

WOMEN ON GUARD WITH GUNS

No Park Will Be Allowed Until They Are Paid for Their Leases or Compensated for Their Crops.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—The New Jersey Traction Company recently purchased a plot of land on the Little Falls Road, about three miles above this city, for the purpose of making a park for the trolley parties that are carried over the company's different roads. For several days past a gang of men have been hard at work laying out the park, and this morning went to start on the baseball ground. But they did not start, because when they arrived at the ground to-day they were astonished to find that the part they intended for a ball park was fenced off with a wire fence.

The foreman set out to find the person who put up the wire fence, and he did not have far to go. When he got inside the ground he espied a woman coming toward him with a loaded shotgun. She ordered him back, and told him that if he or his men came upon the ground she would make it interesting for them. The woman was assisted by two other females, who sat with umbrellas over them under a tree with loaded shotguns in the drizzling rain.

The women are members of the Acker family, who live in the village of Little Falls, and had leased the property from its owner, Dr. John Lowe of Passaic. The latter sold the place a short time ago to a man named James Maybury, who, it seems, represented the trolley companies, and a few days later the work of turning the place into a park was begun. It was all planted by the parties who had leased it, and they saw the work of many weeks going for naught, when they came on with their guns. The workmen stood about the place until noon, and so did the women with their guns, and they mean to stay there until they either got control of the land or compensation for their crops.

LECTURED AT THE CATHEDRAL MISSION

Bishop Potter Cheered When He Introduced Dr. Eccleston.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., delivered a lecture last evening at the Cathedral Mission, 130 Stanton Street, where Bishop Potter is living, on a "Summer Trip to California."

Dr. Eccleston gave the entertainment in response to an invitation from Bishop Potter. There was a large audience present, consisting of the Sunday school children and persons living in the neighborhood of the mission.

Bishop Potter, when he came on the platform to introduce Dr. Eccleston, was cheered heartily. The lecture was illustrated by excellent stereopticon views.

Bishop Potter at the close of the lecture led the children in giving three vigorous cheers for Dr. Eccleston.

Bishop Potter said to a reporter for The New-York Times that he was enjoying his life at the mission very much, and that his health was excellent.

AMATEUR EDITORS IN CONVENTION

Morning Sessions to be Held, the Afternoon Being Devoted to Pleasure.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The twentieth annual session of the National Amateur Press Association convened at the Wellington Hotel this morning, and will continue in session for three days. The convention has several hundred members, who are editors and contributors to the amateur press of the country. There are 100 delegates present.

Charles R. Burger of Jersey City, the President, opened the convention, and Will Hancock of Fargo was made temporary Secretary. The especial business of the morning session was the election of 300 new members. The two candidates for the Presidency, the election for which occurs to-morrow, are Charles R. Burger, the present incumbent, and David L. Hollub of San Francisco. The sessions will be held only in the morning. The afternoons will be devoted to pleasure trips.

LIVED MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS

John Murray of Uniontown, Penn., Had No Children, but Cared for Orphans.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 16.—John Murray aged 102 years, died at his mountain home, near Wymps Gap, this county, Sunday. He was the oldest man in the county and had a very interesting history. He was born in Maryland, but came to this State at the close of the War of 1812. He marched with the American Army across Licking Creek.

A short time before his death Murray transferred his property to John Burnham and his sister-in-law, who had taken care of him, and also rode to Bruceton, West Va., and ordered his coffin, a black walnut casket. Murray never had any children, but reared fourteen orphans, all of whom will attend his funeral.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 16.—Lydia Ann Johnson, colored, died last night. She was 103 years of age. She retained her intellectual powers to the end.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

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Keep your eyes on our matting news. It is interesting and profitable.

FOR WEDNESDAY.

A fine heavy China Matting at $3.60.

A fine Japanese C. W. Seamless, $6.00 per roll of 40 yds.

The high grade at this low price shows our mastery of the business. Many lower in price, but this is especially fine.

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104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

BUT FEW ROBBERIES IN BROOKLYN

Commissioner Welles and Superintendent McKelvey Pleased with the Work of the Police Force.

Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey of Brooklyn yesterday handed to the Police Commissioner a list of the number of burglaries reported in that city since July 1. His report was as follows:

House and store burglaries in Brooklyn from July 1 to July 16:

Date.	Character.	Precinct.	Value of property.
July 1,	House burglary,	Fourth.....	$15.00
July 4,	Store burglary,	Fourteenth...	50.00
July 5,	Store burglary,	Fifth.....	275.00
July 11,	Store property,	Twenty-second.	27.50
July 10,	House burglary,	Tenth.....	100.00
July 8,	Store burglary,	Tenth.....	75.00
July 11,	House burglary,	Ninth.....	25.00
July 12,	Store bur

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway 39th St—8:15—The Sphinx.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St—8:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15 Trilby. Matinee.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15 Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 25th St—8:15 Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH 3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:40 Sousa's Concerts. 8:15 Pain's Fireworks. 1500 Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Boccaccio.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	60	3:30 P. M.	74
6 A. M.	67	6 P. M.	74
9 A. M.	68	9 P. M.	72
12 M.	70	12 P. M.	71

Average temperature yesterday.....70⅝

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	65	72	6 P. M.	72	78
6 A. M.	63	69	9 P. M.	72	76
9 A. M.	66	75	11 P. M.	71	75
12 M.	68	78	12 P. M.	70	74
4 P. M.	73	78			

Average temperature yesterday.....68
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74.7
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....75

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

HACKETT'S PLAINT.

There is something pathetic in the exhibition of the poverty of the Republican State Committee made in Chairman Hackett's sad, though envious, retort to Commissioner Brookfield's cruel remark that it had failed to do anything for the local reform ticket last Fall, and would have been "delighted" to see it defeated, provided a Republican Governor and Legislature were elected.

The sordid quarrel of Republican politicians over "spoils" and "bossism" in their party is not interesting or edifying, but the picture drawn by the moaning Hackett of a "hard-pressed State Committee" "doing its best" in an "up-hill contest" without the sympathy or aid of the rich and arrogant malcontents of the Brookfield faction is really touching. It was an "up-hill contest" in which Democrats were doing half the work and which resulted in the easiest and most overwhelming victory the Republicans had seen in many a year, but to the down-hearted Hackett it was a trying time because he had no funds to handle.

Why should the State Committee have helped the local ticket? "Everybody knew" it was the Committee of Seventy's ticket, and the Committee of Seventy was rich, while the State Committee was poor. The Seventy had no trouble in getting funds, and they so exhausted the sources that the State Committee was "sorely crippled." The Seventy expected to pay the expenses of the local campaign, in return for Republican votes, and it had plenty of money, while the real Republican cause was left to languish and the State Committee suffered for the necessaries of life.

It was not only rich Republicans who opened their pockets for the union municipal ticket and closed them to the State Committee, but there were Democrats "with money to burn" who did the same thing—the same unworthy Democrats who had fought Hill before and squandered money in anti-snapper movements. Notwithstanding "everybody knew that the county ticket was the ticket of the Committee of Seventy," and that committee had plenty of money and was able to take care of its ticket, and did take care of it, still the mournful Hackett thinks that after the ticket had been elected the Republicans should have had the offices. In fact, there was a "solemn pledge" in the presence of witnesses that the Mayor would "always take the advice of the representatives of the regular organization." It is clearly implied that taking advice was equivalent to giving offices and that the Mayor did not keep the pledge.

It is a hard case, the way that hard-pressed and poverty-stricken committee was treated and is now abused by the hard-hearted Brookfield and the not less cruel Cornelius N. Bliss, who is even now trying, with "plenty of cash," to push the committee to the wall. It had no funds and could get none, because the greedy Seventy got everything in sight. It did nothing for the local ticket, because it was not its business to do anything. It got no offices in the city, and even "the advice of the representatives of the regular organization" was not taken. Hackett says that Brookfield is overworked and ill natured and needs the invigorating ozone of St. Lawrence Park, but Hackett is evidently depressed and discouraged because the State Committee is so poor and the rich Republicans are so heartless.

THE DOCK BOARD'S TRICK.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel in the matter of the workmen of the Dock Department whom the Controller refused to pay is probably conclusive. The Controller was advised by the Civil Service Board that these men, having been put on the reserve roll of the department two days before the rule for the registration of laborers went into effect, but not having been actually employed until after that rule became effective, were not legally employed, and on this question the opinion of Mr. Scott was sought. It would probably be within the discretion of the Controller to continue to withhold the pay of the men until the courts should have decided the question, but there are several reasons why this should not be done. The chief of them is that the men, who may be good workmen, are not persons really guilty of trying to "beat" the law. That distinction belongs to the respectable gentlemen who, under a reform administration, in violation of its pledges, and in contempt of public opinion, chose to resort to a trick which, had Tammany indulged in it, they would have roundly and justly denounced.

The actual abuse is not great, for such of the men smuggled into the service as may prove unfit for it will probably be weeded out and their places will have to be filled by the impartial methods of the Registration Bureau. That does not lessen the responsibility of the Dock Commissioners or excuse their petty partisan greed. We notice that they declare that they had no intention to evade the new reform rule, but they did evade it, and no one will believe that they did not intend to. There was no other motive for their precipitate and underhanded action. Any one of them would have been ashamed of such tactics in his personal business, and would refuse indignantly to have anything to do with others who resorted to it. It is no less mean because done behind the screen of joint official action. They were not trying to get better men than they could have got in accordance with the rule two days later. One of them says that at any rate they were not Tammany men, apparently blind to the fact that what was promised during the canvass was not merely independence of Tammany partisanship, but independence of all partisanship. The prostitution of public authority to serve partisan ends is just as dishonest and contemptible in a Republican Dock Commissioner as in a Tammany Dock Commissioner. It is rather more demoralizing, because it is a breach of faith. Tammany men are generally frank spoilsmen; they are not sneaks.

Meanwhile, the understanding of the evil and nuisance of the spoils system is spreading apace. Mr. Barker of the Tax Department has just avowed publicly that he wished every place within his office were under the rules, that he might be rid of the swarming office seekers. He has always been ranked as a Tammany man, but he is an efficient and faithful official, and he speaks from conviction based on long experience. Probably when the Dock Commissioners have been in office long enough to feel their responsibility, they will see how utterly their narrow partisan zeal is opposed to the good of the service. They certainly will see it if they are big enough men to understand their duties. Then they will look back on this silly episode in their careers with mortification.

HORR VS. HARVEY.

The announcement of a public debate between W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," and Roswell G. Horr, once a roaring Republican statesman from Michigan and since an equally roaring publicist and peripatetic orator, is calculated to arrest attention. It makes the unthinking laugh and the judicious grieve.

It may be doubted, however, whether the unthinking will laugh as much over the debate as they do over the announcement. There is a too absolute incommensurability about the orators. The shock of their intellects will resemble a discussion on inspiration by Col. Bob Ingersoll and Guiteau. One is too much in fun and the other in too deadly earnest. It is not praising the ex-Congressman from Michigan too highly to describe him as the cynosure of many Michigan barnyards, a man adapted by nature to conduce to the gayety of a horse shed on a wet afternoon. His quips would rebound harmless from the triple mail of conceit in which his adversary is wrapped.

Nobody can read either "Coin's Financial School" or what is written about it without perceiving that its author is neither witty in himself nor the cause of wit in other men. The author who figures his hero as a boy astonishing the doctors with his understanding and putting outrageous nonsense into the mouths of well-known citizens by name is too far gone in several respects to have any wholesome fun with, even in the crudest Horr's play.

The definition of paranoia seems to fit his case with great exactness. This is, says the dictionary, "a chronic form of insanity developing in a neuropsychopathic constitution, presenting systematized delusions of more or less definite scope." It is to be noted that to attribute systematized delusions to a man is by no means to vindicate his veracity. But it is plain that a circus clown cannot get much enjoyment for himself or his audience out of a paranoiac.

Moreover, this proposed debate may do serious mischief by leading some to imagine that because the clown happens to be cast for the right side of the argument his facts, figures, and deductions are therefore intrinsically more trustworthy than those of the paranoiac.

CRIMINALS OF THE WORST KIND.

The enormous growth of the life insurance business has been accompanied by the development of a most revolting criminal industry. The most detestable and cold-blooded criminals in these days are those who undertake to defraud insurance companies by means of murder. They are restrained neither by the ties of kinship nor by that long association which commonly induces friendly affection from taking those lives by the destruction of which the profits of their horrible trade are or may be gained. The discovery in Toronto of the bodies of the two Pietzel children who were murdered some months ago by Holmes, the notorious criminal now in custody in Philadelphia, discloses the full scope of the latest in a long series of appalling murder conspiracies of the same class.

Holmes is a type of the worst kind of professional criminal that confines his operations to the life insurance field. Dr. Meyer is another. Both are men of education. In his youth Holmes was a schoolmaster in New-Hampshire, and he is a graduate of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. At the beginning of his criminal career he robbed the companies by fraudulent substitution. Having procured insurance upon the life of an associate, the associate would disappear, and the company would be defrauded by the use of the dead body of another person. This was Meyer's method at first, but the use of it led at last to murder. Meyer, whose miserable life was saved in this city by an illogical and absurd verdict, (murder in the second degree,) had been guilty of other murders besides that of his last tool, Brandt. Indeed, there is reason to believe that he had sacrificed at least half a dozen other persons before he killed this friend and associate. Holmes, who has entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy to defraud, is in all probability the murderer of Pietzel. This man, his accomplice, expected to enjoy a part of the fraudulent profits after the money should have been obtained by the substitution of the dead body of another, but it is probable that Holmes killed him, as Meyer killed his accomplice and tool, Brandt. Then, having robbed Pietzel's deluded wife, he appears to have murdered three of her children. It is true that only two bodies were found in the Toronto cellar, but there are indications that the other child was murdered in Detroit. There appear to be at least two earlier murders that may be charged to Holmes, but for these he will never be tried.

As we have said, the list of such crimes is a long one. Among the recent examples was the Hendershott case. John Hendershott, a prosperous and respected farmer residing near St. Thomas, Ontario, procured $11,000 in insurance upon the life of his nephew, who lived with him Last Spring he murdered this nephew with an axe, being assisted by a laborer named Welter. Canadian justice moves without much delay, and both Hendershott and Welter were hanged five weeks ago. Harry Hayward and an accomplice named Blixt murdered Catherine Ging, a milliner, in Minneapolis last Fall for the insurance on her life. They have been prosecuted to conviction. The most notable of recent foreign cases was that of Marie Joniaux, in Belgium, who procured insurance upon the lives of her sister, brother, and uncle, and then murdered them all. The most celebrated case of substitution in this country has been that of John W. Hillmon, who disappeared in Kansas. The corpse which was produced as that of Hillmon, the insured, appears to have been procured by murder. The suit against the companies to recover the insurance money has been tried four times. There were three disagreements and one verdict was set aside. It is supposed that Hillmon died in the far West some time after the attempt to defraud the companies was made. The number of those who have taken up murder and fraud upon insurance companies as a profession, however, is small, to the credit of mankind be it said. Meyer and Holmes are the worst examples in that group. It is difficult to believe that these wretches are human. In comparison with them the ordinary professional criminal becomes almost respectable.

The great insurance companies have by no means neglected that detective branch of their business which the operations of such criminals compel them to maintain. Enlightened self-interest has prompted them to make, for the prevention of successful and profitable crime, efforts which may seem at times to the thoughtless not warranted by the pecuniary risk involved. But it should be borne in mind that they seek not only to thwart the purposes of those who are engaged in fraudulent and criminal assaults upon their assets and to procure the punishment of such persons, but also to deter other persons of criminal propensities from committing similar crimes and making similar assaults. In a country where the aggregate of outstanding life policies is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000, and where the greatest companies in the world have been established, the opportunities for fraud are attractive to criminals who have some knowledge of insurance methods and—as in the case of such wretches as Meyer and Holmes—are utterly devoid of conscience or the milk of human kindness. It is necessary that those who are identified with the beneficent system so largely developed here should strive earnestly for the sake of their companies, their honest policy holders, and the interests of society to put such wretches down and bring them to justice.

THE DRINK ISSUE IN ENGLAND.

We have already given reasons for believing that the effect of the liquor question has been much magnified by English Liberals in their endeavors to account for their discomfiture. It is natural enough that they should seek for some other explanation than the obvious but distasteful one that the British people are disgusted, as any people would be, with a party that has not pluck and brains enough to carry out its own programme and should exaggerate the influence of secondary causes. But though the drink issue has been a secondary issue, the effect of it has been very powerful. There must be some very special cause at work when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the strongest Parliamentary leader left to the party, is defeated for a seat which was thought as safely Liberal as any in England by 7,907 to 6,785, whereas in the special election involved in his accepting a place in the Cabinet he carried the borough by 6,508 to 1,619. No general revulsion could have wrought such a change as that. It is a plausible explanation which assigns it to the fact that Sir William had expressed himself in favor of allowing local option. The influence which defeated him seems to have been at work all over the kingdom and to have been exerted with uniform efficacy against every Liberal who had taken the same ground as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Such a force is the "saloon in politics" on either side of the water. What is most noteworthy is that the drink issue has cut no figure in the campaign and the "knifing" of obnoxious candidates by the liquor interest without any beating of drums. It is true that one of the articles of the Newcastle programme demanded for any community which chose to exercise it "the direct popular veto on the liquor traffic," and this declaration might have been expected to array the brewers and the publicans at once against the Liberal Party. But, as a matter of fact, the Newcastle programme was adopted in October, 1891, and a Liberal House of Commons was nevertheless elected in July, 1892. The Liberals have not made any real attempt to fulfill this pledge by "appropriate legislation." The subject found no place in the Local Government act of 1894, to which it would clearly have been germane. Sir William Harcourt, in February, 1894, introduced a Liquor Trade Local Control bill, which proposed to establish local option, but it was afterward withdrawn. Its author has not ceased to hear testimony in its behalf, and it was cordially accepted by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the chief champion in England of prohibition, who lost a seat in the House of Commons so long ago as 1864 by his devotion to it, and whose district, the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, has not yet been heard from, and Mr. W. S. Caine, whose district, the eastern division of Bradford, has rejected him by converting a vote in his favor of 5,575 to 5,373 in 1892 to an adverse vote of 5,843 to 5,139.

What is most remarkable about the part the liquor question has played in the election, we repeat, is its lack of prominence in the canvass. Its representatives said nothing, but they worked hard, and their influence was detected for the first time in the returns. The liquor trade in this country is as well organized as in England, as alive to its own interest, and as little under the necessity of making public proclamation of its intentions. If it has had a decisive influence in the election of a House of Commons, it has availed to elect at least one Governor of New-York. It may be expected to be heard from with effect in any State or local campaign in which its interests are involved. They reckon ill who leave it out.

BLACKBURN'S PROMISING THREAT.

It is to be hoped that Senator Blackburn will carry out his threat to try to defeat any sound-money candidate for Senator in Kentucky, and that a like policy will be pursued by the defeated silver extremists everywhere. There is not much danger that success would attend such efforts, for the great body of Democrats who have favored free coinage will see that they cannot press it without peril to the more essential principles of their party.

But, even if a Senator be lost here and there, the Democracy will be strengthened and the opposition weakened by intrigues and coalitions between the silver men and the Republicans. The real injury to the Democratic Party is in concession to the silver men in the hope of keeping their support.

Heretofore the silver men have managed from time to time to entangle the party in a "mush of concession" that has been very hurtful, because it has given the Republicans the appearance of being sounder on the currency question than the Democrats and has obscured the real issue between the two parties, which is that of tariff reform.

REFORM IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The people of this city used to be peculiarly proud of the Fire Department, and even when their confidence in the police became undermined they continued to put their trust in the firemen. Apart from the little flurry caused last Spring by reports that they had tried, through their association, to secure an increase of pay by corrupt means, there is still nothing alleged against the brave fellows who man the engines, and it is to be hoped that their good name will remain untarnished.

But the Headquarters of the department has not been free from scandal, and the bureaus have become contaminated with corrupt doings. This was the natural consequence of the kind of politics carried into the Fire Department by the appointment of men of the Scannell stamp upon the commission, and so long as their influence prevailed abuses were covered up. The new Commissioners are not very energetic reformers, but, not being responsible for the abuses which they found in the department, they have been quietly letting the light in upon them and following the cautious exposures by mild remedies. They have abolished the Bureau of Supplies, thereby getting rid of Soteldo, whose trading propensities Commissioner Gray exposed without effect in the days of the old board.

Several dismissals have been made without causing any public stir, but that of the Fire Marshal is an incident of some importance. There could hardly be a more serious matter than the league of the Fire Marshal's office with organized incendiarism. There is hardly a meaner offense in the catalogue of crime than individual incendiarism, and nothing could be more dangerous to the community than a conspiracy of arson in which "firebugs" and insurance adjusters were engaged to profit by the destruction of property by fire in a populous city. To find the public officer whose duty it was to deal with such crimes in league with the criminals for a share in their infamous gains would be an alarming disclosure.

It certainly was not proved, and it was not distinctly charged, that the late Fire Marshal was a participant in a conspiracy for setting fire to property and robbing insurance companies, but that such a conspiracy existed and "organized incendiarism" flourished indicated on his part either connivance or inefficiency. The fact that he allowed men to continue in the service of the bureau, without trying to get rid of them, who certainly were the allies of incendiaries was evidence enough that he was unfit for his place. This matter is so serious that the Fire Commissioners would have been justified in making a more vigorous stir over it in order to impress the public mind with the great importance of insisting upon the highest standard of efficiency and integrity in every branch of the Fire Department service, upon which the safety of the community so largely depends.

THE MONTREAL BANK TROUBLE.

We have heard so much lately of the excellence of the Canadian bank system that the suspension of the Banque du Peuple of Montreal will cause some surprise. So far, however, as can now be judged, it does not contradict what has been said in favor of the system. What has been claimed in that regard is that the note holders are amply protected by the lien on the assets of the banks and by the liability of the stockholders for an amount equal to the face of their shares. There is no danger that this will not be found to be the case with the suspended bank, even if its affairs are in worse condition than now appears.

What will be the fate of the depositors cannot yet be stated, though they are thought to be safe. But the Canadian law very properly prefers the rights of note holders to all others. Bank notes would cease to be of any use as currency if every one had personally to look out for their soundness. But every considerable depositor naturally does examine the general condition of the bank where he places his money, and the smaller depositors are guided by the larger. The law does not and cannot absolutely free all customers of a bank from the need of reasonable business prudence. It ought to give them every means of knowing the facts and every possible remedy for wrong if they suffer it. But the main security of bank depositors depends on sense, vigilance, and the general prevalence of that fair dealing without which extensive business would soon become impracticable.

It is a grievous pity that bicycling cannot be, or at least is not, kept distinct from bicycle racing. The wheel has conquered all its foes except one, but that one, unless instant and effective measures are taken against it, is likely to prove more dangerous than were all the rest put together. Doctors and the clergy have ceased to oppose the use of this most modern, scientific, and democratic means of locomotion by either men or women, and, instead, commend it with practical unanimity and usually with enthusiasm; society has sealed the sport with its approval, and the workaday world has numbered the machine among industrial tools. With strange perversity, however, the bicyclists, freed at last from the attacks of outside enemies, have begun to develop them within the riding ranks in the shape of "professionals." Some of these do comparatively little harm, as they work openly and make no pretense of possessing an aim higher than cash, but others, and by far the greater number, unfortunately, attempt to preserve their amateur standing and at the same time to reap at least a part of the professional's harvest. Any one familiar with the true inwardness of racing meets, if asked whether a straight line can be drawn between Class A and Class B, will either laugh or sigh, according to the way he looks at things, but most certainly he will not answer "Yes." Such a condition of affairs is disgraceful, and beside it every other problem now connected with bicycling is a trifle.

That civilized communities are about to banish the horse from city streets, where he is as much out of place as are cows or pigs or hens, is a cause for profound rejoicing, but there is another creature that must follow him into exile before long. This predestined victim of advancement is the steam engine, and the sooner Sacramento's example is followed all over the world, the sooner will another great nuisance be suppressed. The Californian town proposes to run its street cars, light all its lamps, heat all its buildings, and turn all the wheels of its factories by means of electricity, brought from a waterfall twenty-four miles away, and when this is accomplished the place will become truly habitable. Of course, there is not a convenient cataract close to every city, but enough of them are scattered over the country to do practically all our work, and now that the problem of transmitting electrical energy in any available quantity and to almost any distance has been solved, it is possible to hope that in the not too distant future smoke and ashes and general griminess may cease to be the penalty and characteristic of urban life.

In commenting on the death of Prof. Huxley, The London Spectator says that, though "one of the ablest of our biologists," yet he was "the most combative of the critics of the Christian theology." This, of course, is simply silly, but, continuing, the writer says: "Worse still, he identified himself in general with the physiologists on the question of vivisection." It is easy to imagine the smile that would have spread over Huxley's face on reading a charge so ludicrous, made in apparent seriousness by a journal whose opinions receive the attention of a nominally intelligent race. It is, in effect, the assertion that a physiologist, in regard to a matter which physiologists alone have a right to judge, shared the views of all the other physiologists whose knowledge approached or equaled his own! With whom, then, should he have identified himself if not with them? With bricklayers, captains of tugboats, knitters of tidies, members of Browning clubs, decorators of mustard jars, or professors of bicycling?

Elevated Bicycle Road.

From The Chicago News.

Chicago and Milwaukee are to be united by an elevated bicycle road. A company has been formed in Chicago, with a capital of $1,000,000, to build the road. The capital stock has all been subscribed, the plans of the road have been prepared, and the work will begin as soon as the right of way into the two cities has been obtained. The plan is to construct a wooden elevated road sixteen feet wide on a nearly straight line between the two cities, and to have the terminus in each city as near the business centre as possible. It is to be a toll road, but it is proposed to make the toll between Chicago and Milwaukee only 10 cents. Its projectors predict that it will be patronized by 20,000 wheelmen per week.

Of Heroic Character.

From The San Francisco Call.

It requires a very high order of humanity on the part of a doctor to prescribe a visit to some of the wonderful medicinal springs of California when he thus loses a patient and works a cure by a prescription for which nobody would think of paying him.

LIQUOR ISSUE IN THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS

Sir William Harcourt's Remarks at Derby on the Local Option Bill.

It was our fixed resolve to press to a solution another great, aye, one of the greatest measures—I speak of the Local Option bill. [Loud cheers.] I have some right to speak upon that question, and I speak upon it with a sense of the deepest responsibility. It has been insinuated that I stood alone in this matter. That statement is false. The Liberal Government stood firmly by the bill I had the honor to introduce, and I had then, and I have now, their undivided support. [Loud cheers.] I have been jeered at as if I was insincere in the prosecution of this measure. I care little, I should be very unfit for political life if I cared at all, for such sneers. [Laughter.] They have endeavored to frighten me out of it, but I am not so easily frightened. I believe from the bottom of my heart that of all social reforms, it is the most necessary, the most urgent, and the most beneficial, and if I suspected that the Liberal Party or the Liberal Government intended to play false to the cause of temperance, I should, indeed, believe that the Liberal faith had been betrayed. [" Hear! hear!"] I rejoice to think that at this election the conscience of the nation will be appealed to without reservation upon this question. [Cheers.] It is one which ought not to range itself within party lines. I know that it does not.

There are in this country, of course, strong partisans on both political sides. There are, besides that, a large mass of the people of this country of both sexes who take interest not in the mere political questions about which party strife occurs, but who are deeply moved by this gigantic evil which we desire to cure. [Cheers.] And I believe that the voice of that great and important section of the nation will be cast upon the side of temperance. I have received within the last few months assurances of the strongest character from people who are my political opponents, who say, "Upon all other questions we differ from you. We differ from you on the Irish question; we differ from you on the Church question; but on the question of temperance we will support you to the last." [Cheers.] The churches of this country have pronounced on our side—even the Church of England Temperance Society has determined to support that bill. They, at least, do not assent to the declaration which Lord Salisbury a few months ago made at Bradford. I give you his words: "In the matter of temperance we are in a fairly prosperous condition." [Laughter.] Well, if a man will believe that he will believe anything. [Laughter.] Here is a fair issue—Does this country, or does it not, believe that in the matter of temperance we are in a fairly prosperous condition? Of course that is to throw down the gauntlet to every section of the temperance party. It is not a question of compensation. It is not a question of the Gothenburg system. It is a denial that there is any evil existing, or that there is any remedy required. And Lord Salisbury has acted consistently upon that. People condemn the Local Option bill; they condemn the Veto bill; they will condemn any other bills; the Bishop of London had a bill in 1893 but the Bishops brought forward a bill; the Bishop of London had a bill in 1893 too.

The Bishop of Chester had a bill for the Gothenburg system. But Lord Salisbury opposed them both. It is not our bill, but any bill, the Bishops' bill as well as the Radical bill. You will find that these are the words of Lord Salisbury speaking of the bill of the Bishop of London: "I object to the whole of this legislation." Well, then, there is a fair issue. Do you believe that drink is a great evil? [Cries of "Yes!" and No!"] Do you believe that it is one of the greatest evils under which this country suffers? ["Yes!" and "No!" and interruption.] I think that that is a fair issue. I think we have a majority here at all events. [Disorder.] I should like to know whether the gentlemen who are going to oppose us here are going to take their stand upon this ground—that the drink traffic is not one of the greatest evils in this country. Will Mr. Bonrose say so? [Laughter.] But then, if that is so, are you going to make no attempt to deal with it? Are you going to accept the statement of Lord Salisbury that "we are in a fairly prosperous condition as regards temperance?" ["No! no!"] Will you accept the policy of the present Government, that they are against all—as was represented by Lord Salisbury—that they are against all legislation of this character? That is a fair issue, and I desire no fairer issue on which to take the opinion of the English people. [Cheers.] I could speak on this question at greater length, but I shall have something to say upon it to-morrow. [Cheers.]

Huxley and Vivisection.

From The London Spectator.

We record with sincere regret the death of Prof. Huxley. He was one of the ablest of our living biologists, the leader of the Agnostics, and the most combative of the critics of the Christian theology. Worse still, in our opinion, he identified himself in general with the physiologists on the question of vivisection, and would have placed no more limitation than, according to the Jesuit Father Rickaby, the Catholic Church places on the scientific infliction of any amount of torture upon animals for the sake (whether real or imaginary) of the preservation of human health and the increase of human knowledge—an ethical doctrine which, if authentic, would do more to prevent any humane being from even accepting salvation from the Church at the price of submitting to such teaching than any theological difficulty in Roman doctrine, however profound.

And yet, in spite of all these great chasms between Prof. Huxley's view of life and our own, there was something so fascinating about the man, so large in his sympathies, so genial in his humor, so wistful in his skepticism, so downright in his combativeness, so generous in his attitude toward men of inferior power, that no one who knew him could help feeling an acute pang on hearing of his death. He was the most accomplished of all the champions of evolution, and the most popular of all exponents of biological doctrine. But it was as a man that his charm was greatest. As a literary man, too, he was a master of style. But his defect was that in criticism and philosophy he relied too much on reasoning and too little on reason.

Sang at Longfellow's Grave.

From The Boston Journal.

A company of Tennessee Christian Endeavorers went to Cambridge on Friday. First they visited Harvard College, and, after going through the college grounds, boarded a car for Mount Auburn, where they saw the graves of the famous dead. In the course of their trip they came to the tomb of Henry W. Longfellow, which many people were looking at and thinking of the great poet.

Suddenly the idea suggested itself to the Tennesseeans to have a song and praise service at the tomb. One of the gentlemen of the party stepped forward and spoke of the great man about whose grave they stood. Some one started a Christian Endeavor song, and gradually the volume of sound increased as other Christian Endeavorers visiting the cemetery gathered around. With a hearty, wholesome feeling the song rolled on. Afterward a prayer of praise and thanksgiving was offered.

The gentleman who took charge of the meeting said it would be appropriate to hear spoken some of the poems of Longfellow. Then one after another of the delegates in the little assembly recited poems and extracts of poems from Longfellow's works, while others spoke of the influence his works had on Christianity, patriotism, and the love of home.

After a further service of song and a prayer, the impromptu gathering dispersed.

It was learned by a Tennessee delegate from his talk with those around the tomb that eighteen States in the Union were represented in the small gathering of seventy-five.

Vermont Dinners.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

A good deal has been written about the cheapness of table d'hôte in the restaurants of Boston, but what shall be said of the country table d'hôte that is told of by a Boston business man who recently returned from a vacation passed among the green hills of Vermont?

"I have found the cheapest place in which to live in this part of the country. It is in Vermont," he said, with enthusiastic gestures. "You talk about your city tables d'hôte. They can't hold a candle to those I'll tell you about. I went on a fishing trip to Lake Champlain and found a first-class place on one of the large islands—North Hero. The board was $1 a day, and the food was as good as any man need eat. After staying there a fortnight and gaining eight pounds, I went down to a town, south of Rutland, and at the best hotel in the town I had a dinner for 25 cents which included mutton broth, tender roast beef, plenty of vegetables, potato salad, apple fritters, cocoanut pie, and frozen custard. There were other meats and desserts, but think of such a dinner served in first-class country style, large portions, all you want of everything, for 25 cents!"

NO HOPE FOR LIBERALS

Their Overwhelming Defeat Not Due to Any Particular Issue.

RURAL DISTRICTS BEGIN VOTING

Probability that They Will Not Change the Present Drift of Political Opinion Toward Toryism.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 16.—As the borough results develop, it becomes evident that the reaction against the Liberal Party is not confined to any issue or locality. Nothing could be more impartially distributed than its evil fortune. To-night's list of losses covers all sorts and conditions of electors and smashes another group of Ministers, among whom Arnold Morley can extremely well be spared. It is assumed now that Asquith will be beaten in Fife, and probably John Morley in Newcastle, and it is obvious that there will not be safe seats enough left to provide for them all. Harcourt, it is said, will come in for West Monmouth.

The incident worthiest of attention today is that the Liberal Parsee who sat for Finsbury has been heavily beaten, and that the Tories in turn elected another Parsee for Bethnal Green. To-morrow the first of the rural districts begin to vote, and from all one hears they will not do anything to change the current of political drift.

Irish results were impatiently awaited to-night, but none came. H. F.

UNIONISTS CONTINUE TO MAKE GAINS

Henry Labouchere Is Elected by a Greatly Reduced Plurality.

LONDON, July 16.—In the following districts the contested elections resulted:

St. Helen's.—H. Seton-Karr, (Con.,) 4,700; John Forster, (Lib.,) 4,091; Conservative majority, 609; gain, 550. Mr. Seton-Karr sat for this district in the last Parliament.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—D. H. Coghill, (Union.,) 4,296; G. Leveson Gower, (Lib.,) 4,196; Unionist majority, 100; gain, 2,783. Here the Unionists gain a seat.

Stafford.—C. J. Shaw, (Lib.,) 1,568; T. Salt, (Union.,) 1,556; Liberal majority, 12; Unionist gain, 339.

Whitehaven.—A. Helder, (Union.,) 1,380; F. S. Little, (Lib.,) 1,114; Unionist majority, 266; gain, 584. Here the Unionists gain another seat.

Scarborough.—J. Compton Rickett, (Lib.,) 2,419; Sir G. R. Sitwell, (Union.,) 2,391; Liberal majority, 28; gain, 199. Here a seat is gained by the Liberals.

Stockton-on-Tees.—J. Samuel, (Lib.,) 4,786; T. Wrightson, (Con.,) 4,311; Liberal majority, 472; gain, 183. This is another seat gained for the Liberals.

Carlisle.—W. C. Gully, (Lib.,) 3,167; S. P. Foster, (Union.,) 2,853; Liberal majority, 314; gain, 171.

Great Yarmouth.—S. J. Colomb, (Union.,) 3,513; J. M. Moorson, (Lib.,) 2,907. Unionist majority, 606; gain, 504.

Bedford.—Charles Guy Pym, (Union.,) 1,976; S. Howard Wauthrop, (Lib.,) 1,810. Unionist majority, 166; gain, 224.

Hanley.—W. Woodall, (Lib.,) 5,653; A. H. Heath, (Union.,) 5,367. Liberal majority, 286. Unionist gain, 1,547.

Wolverhampton, West Division.—Sir Alfred Hickman, (Union.,) 4,770; Mr. Thorne, (Lib.,) 3,949. Unionist majority, 821; Liberal gain 295.

Greenock.—Sir Thomas Sutherland, (Union.,) 3,571; A. E. Fletcher, (Lib.,) 2,753. Unionist majority, 818; gain, 763.

Birmingham, North Division.—Alderman W. Kenrick, (Union.,) 4,547; Mr. Lancaster, (Lib.,) 1,243. Unionist majority, 3,334; gain, 694.

Coventry.—C. J. Murray, (Union.,) 4,971; W. H. Wallaufline, (Home Rule,) 4,624. Unionist majority, 350; gain, 193.

Birmingham, South Division.—Alderman J. P. Williams, (Union.,) 4,830; Mr. Priestman, (Lib.,) 1,257. Unionist majority, 3,573; gain, 650.

Birmingham, Bordesley Division.—J. Collings, (Union.,) 6,001; Mr. Cook, (Lib.,) 2,254. Unionist majority, 3,850; gain, 125.

Aston Manor.—Capt. G. W. Grice-Hutchinson, (Con.,) 5,355; Mr. Lawson, (Lib.,) 1,675. Conservative majority, 3,678; loss, 307.

Wakefield.—Lord Milton, (Union.,) 2,864; Mr. Wilson, (Lib.,) 2,165. Unionist majority, 699; gain, 295.

Newington, Walworth Division.—J. Bailey, (Union.,) 2,822; Russell Spokes, (Lib.,) 2,269; C. Lansbury, (Soc.,) 263. Unionist majority, 553; gain, 646.

St. Pancras, North Division.—C. Moon, (Union.,) 2,834; H. H. Raphael, (Lib.,) 2,623; John Leighton, (Labor,) 29. Unionist majority, 182; Unionist gain, 207; the Unionists gain a seat here.

St. Pancras, South Division.—Sir J. Goldsmid, (Union.,) 2,633; Mr. Harris, (Lib.,) 1,225. Unionist majority, 1,240; gain, 774.

St. Pancras, West Division.—H. L. Graham (Union.,) 3,101; Dr. Collins, (Lib.,) 2,273. Unionist majority, 831; gain, 789.

St. Pancras, East Division.—R. G. Webster, (Union.,) 2,612; A. Costello, (Lib.,) 2,523. Unionist majority, 289; loss, 152.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—W. Allen, (Lib.,) 3,510; A. M. Lee, (Union.,) 3,393. Liberal majority, 117; loss, 1,116.

Brighton, Two Seats.—G. W. E. Loder, (Union.,) 7,878; V. Wentworth, (Union.,) 7,490; Sir Joseph Ewart, (Lib.,) 5,082.

Birkenhead.—Hilbert Lees, (Union.,) 6,178; W. H. Lever, (Lib.,) 5,974. Unionist majority, 204; gain, 98.

Bethnal Green, Southwest Division.—E. H. Pickersgill, (Lib.,) 2,003; Arnold Statham, (Union.,) 2,524. Liberal majority, 279; loss, 756.

Hackney, Central Division.—Sir Andrew Scoble, (Union.,) 3,278; Mr. Russell, (Lib.,) 2,966. Unionist majority, 312; loss, 27.

Marylebone, West Division.—Sir Horace Farquahar, (Union.,) 3,734; B. Strauss, (Lib.,) 2,273. Unionist majority, 1,461; gain, 1,024.

Hackney, North Division.—W. R. Bousfield, (Union.,) 4,725; Mr. Mayer, (Lib.,) 2,160. Unionist majority, 2,265; gain, 746.

Finsbury, Central Division.—The Hon. W. J. Massey Mainwaring, (Union.,) 3,388; D. Nasmyth, (Lib.,) 2,783. Unionist majority, 805; gain, 811. Here the Unionists gain a seat.

Gateshead.—William Allan, (Lib.,) 6,137; Alderman John Lucas, (Union.,) 5,654. Liberal majority, 483; loss, 385.

Finsbury, East Division.—H. C. Richards, (Union.,) 2,294; A. Lewis, (Lib.,) 1,999. Unionist majority, 270; gain, 560. In this district the Unionists gain another seat.

Bethnal Green, Northeast Division.—M. Bhownagree, (Union.,) 2,591; G. Howell, (Lib.,) 2,431. Unionist majority, 160; gain, 688. This is another seat gained for the Unionists.

Greenwich.—Lord U. Cecil, (Union.,) 4,862; G. C. Whiteley, (Lib.,) 3,561. Unionist majority, 1,248; gain, 925.

Nottingham, West Division.—J. H. Yoxall, (Lib.,) 6,088; G. Sparrow, (Union.,) 5,575. Liberal majority, 513; gain, 814. Here the Liberals gain a seat.

Shoreditch, Haggerston Division.—J. Lowles, (Union.,) 2,276; W. R. Cremer, (Lib.,) 2,245; Unionist majority, 31; gain, 952. This is a gain of another seat for the Unionists.

Nottingham, Two Members.—Henry Labouchère, (Lib.,) 4,881; A. G. Drucker, (Union.,) 3,820; E. Harford, (Lib.,) 3,763; J. Jacobs, (Union.,) 3,391; F. G. Jones, (Soc.,) 1,216; J. M. Robertson, (Ind.,) 1,131. The results of the polling here show a decided loss to the Liberals.

Falmouth and Penryn.—F. J. Horniman, (Lib.,) 4,150; W. G. Cavendish-Bentinck, (Union.,) 4,101; Liberal majority, 49; gain, 387. Here the Liberals gain a seat.

Fulham.—W. H. Fisher (Union.,) 5,378; E. Cornwall, (Lib.,) 3,995; W. Parnell, (Soc.,) 196; Unionist majority, 1,267; gain, 1,056.

Portsmouth, Two Seats.—Sir J. Baker, (Lib.,) 10,457; William Clough, (Lib.,) 10,-255; the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, (Union.,) 9,567; A. C. Harmsworth, (Union.,) 9,719.

Wednesbury.—Watford Green, (Union.,) 4,924; Charles Roberts, (Lib.,) 4,733; Unionist majority, 191; gain, 131.

Hackney, South Division.—H. Robertson, (Union.,) 4,573; Fletcher Moulton, (Lib.,) 4,505; Unionist majority, 68; gain, 210. This is another seat gained by the Unionists.

Chelsea.—C. A. Whitmore, (Union.,) 5,524; Octavius Beatty, (Lib.,) 3,604. Unionist majority, 1,920; gain, 1,414.

Southampton, Two Seats.—Tankerville Chamberlayne, (Union.,) 5,955; Sir Farrington Simeon, (Union.,) 5,955; Sir Francis Evans, (Lib.,) 5,367; Mr. Wilson, (Lib.,) 4,159; J. E. Macdonald, (Labor,) 866. This is another loss for the Liberals, who in the last Parliament held one of the seats.

Norwich, Two Seats.—S. Hoare, (Union.,) 8,166; Mr. Bullard, (Con.,) 8,034; Mr. Tofrell, (Lib.,) 7,330; Mr. Verney, (Lib.,) 7,219. Here, too, the Liberals lose a seat.

Nottingham, East Division.—E. Bond, (Union.,) 4,900; Arnold Morley, (Lib.,) 4,735. Unionist majority, 165; gain, 744. Here the Unionists gain the seat occupied in the last Parliament by Arnold Morley, the Postmaster General in the last Ministry.

Dundee, Two Seats.—Edmund Robertson, (Lib.,) 7,602; Sir John Leng, (Lib.,) 7,592; William C. Smith, (Union.,) 5,390; Edward Jenkins, (Union.,) 4,318; James Macdonald, (Labor,) 1,813. Herfe the Liberal vote shows a falling off.

Birmingham, West Division.—Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, (Union.,) 5,587; Mr. O'Connor, (Lib.,) 1,250. Unionist majority, 4,278; loss, 109.

Colchester.—S. W. D. Pearson, (Lib.,) 2,475; Edwin Morris, (Union.,) 2,270. Liberal majority, 205; gain, 271.

Gloucester.—C. J. Monk, (Union.,) 3,264; Spencer Wells, (Lib.,) 2,701. Unionist majority, 473; gain, 558.

Wolverhampton, East Division.—Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, (Lib.,) 4,011; Mr. Kettle, (Union.,) 2,977. Liberal majority, 1,034. Mr. Fowler, who occupied the post of Secretary of State for India in the last Ministry, was returned at the last election without opposition.

Hammersmith.—Gen. Goldsworthy, (Union.,) 5,017; W. C. Steadman, (Labor,) 3,288. Unionist majority, 1,779; Unionist gain, 1,110.

Kidderminstr.—A. F. Godson, (Union.,) 2,008; Richard Eve, (Lib.,) 1,713. Unionist majority, 295; gain, 30.

Newington, West Division.—Capt. Norton, (Lib.,) 3,249; C. W. Tallants, (Union.,) 2,796. Liberal majority, 423; loss, 670.

Nottingham, South Division.—Lord H. Bentinck, (Union.,) 4,802; F. W. Maude, (Lib.,) 4,369. Unionist majority, 433; gain, 550.

Marylebone, East Division.—E. Boulnois, (Union.,) 3,301; Mr. Gardner, (Lib.,) 1,815. Unionist majority, 1,450; gain, 637.

Shoreditch, Hoxton Division.—Prof. Stuart, (Lib.,) 2,380; Hon. C. Hay, (Union.,) 2,862. Liberal majority, 128; loss, 1,168.

The returns received up to midnight show the election of 231 Conservatives and Unionists, 45 Liberals, 13 McCarthyites, and 4 Parnellites, making a net Unionist gain of 31 seats.

The following members of the House of Commons have been returned without opposition: Bryn Roberts, (Lib.,) Eifion Division of Carnarvonshire; Col. Williams, (Union.,) West Division of Dorsetshire; Alexander Staveley Hill, (Con.,) Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire; Hamar Bass, (Union.,) Pembridge Division of Staffordshire; Lord E. H. Talbot, (Union.,) Chichester Division of Sussex; Dr. Charles Tanner, (Home Ruler,) Middle Division of Cork; J. A. Campbell, (Union.,) Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities; Jasper Tully, (Union.,) South Division of Leitrim; Col. Saunderson, (Union.,) North Division of Armagh; A. F. Jeffreys, (Union.,) Basingstoke Division of Hampshire; Lieut. Col. Miles Sandys, (Union.,) Bootle Division of Lancashire; T. J. Condon, (Nationalist,) East Division of Tipperary; Lord Arthur Hill, (Union.,) West Division of County Down.

Mr. Abel Smith, (Union.,) East Division of Hertfordshire; Michael Davitt, (McCarthyite,) East Division of Kerry; Mr. C. H. Combe, (Union.,) Northwest Division of Surrey; Alfred Webb, (Anti-Parnell.,) West Division of Waterford; John Finucane, (Anti-Parnell.,) East Division of Limerick; B. C. Molloy, (National.,) Birr Division of Kings County.

In Sunderland R. P. Doxford, (Union.,) received 9,833 votes; E. T. Gourley, (Lib.,) 8,232, and Samuel Storey, (Lib.,) 8,189.

J. H. Parnell, (Parnell.,) has been nominated for South Meath to stand against the present member, Jeremiah Jordan, Anti-Parnellite.

In Grimsby, Mr. George Doughty, (Lib.,) received 4,347 votes, and the Right Hon. E. Heneage, 4,166.

Sir William Harcourt has been nominated to stand for the West Division of Monmouthshire. C. M. Warmington, (Home Ruler,) who represented the division in the last Parliament, having declined to contest the seat.

Sir William Harcourt's reappearance in the arena and his acceptance of the nomination for the West Division of Monmouthshire, where C. M. Warmington, Home Ruler, who represented the division in the last Parliament, declined to contest the seat, has greatly encouraged the Liberals.

At a meeting at Treorgar this evening, over which Mr. Warmington presided, the following telegram from Sir Harcourt was read: "Your generous offer is gratefully accepted. If the constituency nominates me, I will fight the battle for the good cause in West Monmouth. Let me know when and where I ought to arrive."

The reading of the message was greeted with round after round of cheers.

Mr. Warmington, in 1892, defeated his Conservative opponent, W. H. Meredyth, by such an overwhelming majority that the Unionists had resolved not to contest the seat.

Now it is understood that upon learning of Sir William's having taken the field, they have determined to fight, and will nominate a Tory, W. E. Williams. The polling has been fixed for the 23d inst. The most that the Tories can hope for is to reduce the Liberal majority somewhat.

Among the features of to-day's polling was the retention by W. C. Gully (Lib.) of his seat for Carlisle by more than double the majority he received in 1892. This is not only a source of gratification to the Liberals, but also a snub to Mr. Balfour and his Conservative co-leaders for the unusual course in sanctioning the attacks made upon Mr. Gully when he took the chair of the Speakership of the House of Commons. Many Conservatives disapproved of the action of the party leaders and will rejoice at the re-election of Mr. Gully.

The Right Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, Secretary of State for India in the late Cabinet, who was unopposed in the East Division of Wolverhampton in 1892, was re-elected by more than 1,000 majority. One of the surprises of the day was the return of a Conservative for Northampton as a co-member with Henry Labouchere, whose long quarrel with Mr. Bradlaugh and later with Mr. Manfield had caused the constituency to be regarded as unalterably radical. Mr. Labouchere will not fail to see the humor of the situation. The side pull of the Socialists, Robertson and Jones, is chiefly answerable for the defeat of Mr. Harford, the other Liberal candidate.

The rejection of the Labor candidates in many electorates it noteworthy. The defeat of such prominent trade unionists as George Howell, in Bethnal Green, andn W. R. Cremer, of arbitrage fame, in the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch, is a heavier and more significent blow to the Labor Party than the overthrow of a dozen windbags and hunters after notoriety like James Keir Hardie, who was defeated yesterday in West Ham. Indeed, the conversion of the East End of London to Unionism, as shown by the results in these and other districts, is a remarkable feature of the contest.

The Conservatives made six gains in London to-day, and even where the Radicals retained their seats, as did James Stuart, in the Hoxton Division of Shoreditch, and Mr. Pickersgill, in the Southwest Division of Bethnal Green, the majorities were greatly reduced. It is notable that while the Unionist Parsee, Bhownagree, overthrew "Strong Man" Howell, the former's coreligionist, Lord Salisbury's famous black man, has fallen.

ENTERTAINED MR. DALY'S COMPANY

The Lord Mayor of London Has Its Members to Luncheon.

LONDON, July 16.—Augustin Daly and Miss Ada Rehan, with twenty members of Mr. Daly's company, were entertained at luncheon by Sir Joseph Renals, the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House to-day. Among those present were Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard, United States Consul General Patrick A. Collins, Beerbohm Tree, Edward Terry, and Charles Wyndham.

The Lord Mayor toasted the Queen, the President of the United States, and the Daly company, and referred in the course of his remarks to the pleasant reception which Englishmen always get in America.

Mr. Daly made a brief response. Mr. Bayard made a graceful speech. He referred to his recent visit to Denmark, where he had seen the grave of Hamlet. One of the greatest heritages of England, he said, was Shakespeare. The honest and honorable occupation of Mr. Daly's company was to interpret Shakespeare, and their faithful interpretation was hardly less noticeable than their conception of his great plays. Mr. Bayard concluded by toasting the Lord Mayor and Lady Renals.

The Lord Mayor made an appropriate response, and the guests adjourned to the board room, where the members of Mr. Daly's company were photographed. Later they were shown about the house.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE INCREASE

Army Operations in Cuba Said to be the Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The reports received to-day by the Marine Hospital Service from Cuba show an alarming increase in the number of deaths from yellow fever. Reports have heretofore covered a period of two weeks, but the one received to-day covers but one week, and shows that, from June 30 to July 6, there were twenty-five deaths reported from Santiago de Cuba, and for the week from July 4 to July 11 twenty cases and eight deaths at Havana.

The great increase in the death rate in the neighborhood of Santiago is said to be due to the military operations which are in progress in the vicinity of that city and the consequent presence there of large numbers of unacclimated soldiers. For the week from June 28 to July 4 there were nine deaths reported from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Family Murdered by Negroes.

HAVANA, July 16.—At Cayajahos, near Artemisa, in this province, a family, comprising a man, three women, and two girls, were attacked last night by five negroes and brutally murdered, their bodies being frightfully gashed with knives and machetes. Two other persons were seriously wounded by the negroes, who were pursued and captured by the civil guard.

Legion of Honor Council Resigns.

PARIS, July 16.—The Council of the Legion of Honor has resigned, in consequence of the action of the Chamber of Deputies in adopting an interpellation calling upon the Government to introduce a bill to reorganize the Council, because of the retention of M. Eiffel upon the membership rolls, after the disclosures connecting him with the Panama Canal swindles.

Has Baron von Hammerstein Fled?

BERLIN, July 16.—The Tageblatt says that Baron von Hammerstein, formerly editor in chief of The Kreuz Zeitung, has fled from Berlin, taking his effects with him, and that official seals have been placed upon his dwelling.

M. F. J. Troubert Goes to Washington.

PARIS, July 16.—M. F. J. Troubert, Third Secretary of the French Embassy in Vienna, has been appointed Second Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, to succeed M. Talguy, who has been transferred to the French Legation in Athens.

P. D. Taylor to be Extradited.

LONDON, July 16.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day a writ was granted for the extradition to America of P. D. Taylor, a clerk in the employ of the firm of Ellis & Soulterman of New-York, who is wanted in that city for forgery.

Victoriano Garzon Is Dead.

HAVANA, July 16.—The insurgent leader, Victoriano Garzon, who was reported July 10 to have been wounded during an engagement with Government troops, has died from the effects of his wounds.

Prince Bismarck in Better Health.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, July 16. — Prince Bismarck's health is much better. As he is unwilling to travel, he will probably not go to Gastein or Kissingen this year.

Death of Lady Parkes.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 16.—Lady Parkes, wife of ex-Premier Sir Henry Parkes, is dead.

Emperor William at Wisby.

STOCKHOLM, July 16.—Emperor William of Germany arrived at Wisby yesterday.

A LEXOW WITNESS IN DISGRACE

Gideon Granger Swindles Several People in Detroit by Passing Forged Checks on Them.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—Gideon Granger, formerly of New-York, came to Detroit in March, and secured employment as a salesman in Hunter, Glenn & Hunter's dry-goods store.

Two weeks ago Granger was laid off by the firm. One day last week a fellow boarder at the Lafayette Café indorsed a check for $57.50 for Granger. The check purported to be signed by John R. Porter of Rochester, N. Y., who Granger asserted was a wealthy uncle. The check was returned dishonored by the Rochester bank. Granger secured goods to the amount of $20, and $10 from a clothing house on a check for $30, and paid a twenty-five-dollar board bill, and secured a $5 loan on a one-hundred-dollar check. Both checks were drawn on a Rochester bank, and were signed by James A. Granger, who Gideon said was his father.

Granger left town Monday morning. It is not known yet whether these three checks are the extent of Granger's forgeries.

Gideon Granger, referred to in the dispatch, was the son-in-law of ex-Police Commissioner McClave. On May 24, 1894, he appeared before the Lexow committee and testified that his father-in-law, McClave, had been guilty of receiving bribes, at which point the Commissioner arose and exclaimed that his son-in-law was a forger, a scoundrel, and everything else that was bad.

When Granger was again called to testify he failed to respond and the police undertook to find him. May 28 he appeared, and swore that he was engaged in corrupt practices with his father-in-law within a month from the time of his marriage. His wife got a divorce from him in June, 1894.

DIED UNDER AN OPERATION

Joseph I. McKeon Was Being Treated for Appendicitis.

Joseph I. McKeon, a prominent lawyer, well known in political circles, died at his country home at Rossville, S. I., last night. Mr. McKeon was a graduate of Manhattan College and of the Columbia Law School.

Mr. McKeon was in perfect health last Wednesday, but Thursday he was prostrated with appendicitis, and on Saturday an operation was performed by Dr. Abbey of this city. He gradually sunk until yesterday, when the end came. Mr. McKeon's name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the Senatorial nomination in the lower Senatorial district this Fall.

JUSTICE EHRLICH REPORTED DEAD

Chief of the City Court Said to Have Expired in West Chester.

It was reported from Police Headquarters in Westchester at 1 o'clock this morning that Chief Justice Simon M. Ehrlich of the City Court had died in the old village of Westchester last night.

Judge Ehrlich's home in this city is at 863 Lexington Avenue. He, it is said, has a brother in Westchester.

Up Salt River.

From The Philadelphia Times.

"Bound for Salt River" is a phrase heard every day. Aspirants for political honors seldom run very long without knowing how it feels to be saluted with the words. Everybody knows what it means. Not so many, however, are so well informed as to when and where the expression originated.

Away back in the girly forties an old office fiend who lived in Pike County, Missouri, about the mouth of Salt River, ran for the Legislature and was defeated. He moved into the next county further up the river, where he again tried to persuade the people to elect him to the Legislature. Again he was defeated. Nothing daunted, he moved further up the river and once more announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature. Once more his constituents started him on his voyage further up the river in search of political elevation. Many years afterward, when people made inquiries about the old office seeker, the answer would invariably be: "He is still moving up Salt River and running for the Legislature."

There are a few old people still living about Florida, Mo., who knew the man whose certain defeat has given birth to a phrase that will live longer than any work ever performed by a member of the Missouri Legislature. His name has escaped political history.

Build One Another's Homes.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A novel co-operation system has lately been started among the carpenters and painters of San Francisco, through which the individual workmen are becoming owners of homes of their own without any cost for construction. As soon as any member of the local organization has saved enough money to buy a lot and the necessary lumber, all his fellow-workmen turn to the next Sunday and build the house for him. In one of the suburban additions of the city a little colony of these "Sunday homes" has already grown up. The houses are not pretentious, but are solidly built and comfortable.

By Bicycle from Oregon to Texas.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, July 11.—An interesting arrival in this town is M. Lee Teitch of Eugene, Oregon, who has just ended a journey from his home there to Texas on a bicycle. He says he traveled over 2,200 miles straight out on his wheel and was about sixty days making it, though he could have made it in thirty days. He came leisurely along railways and public highways through Idaho, Colorado, and New-Mexico. At Fort Worth he took a train to Waxahachie, where he rested a while with relatives and then came on here. He used the same bicycle all the way, but had to repair it quite often. One of the wheels still has its original rubber on.

STAMBULOFF'S ASSASSINS

Bulgaria's ex-Premier Describes Them to the Gendarmes.

ONE WAS A CONDEMNED MURDERER

The Police Charged with Having Had a Hand in the Crime—The Diplomat Still Lives, but Feebly.

SOFIA, July 16.—M. Stambuloff was reported at one time to-day to be unconscious and sinking rapidly as the result of the attack upon him last night by four assassins. But later he recovered, and a Magistrate was at once summoned to his bedside to take his deposition.

The ex-Premier said that he recognized among his assailants two men named Holn and Tufektchiew, the latter of whom had been condemned in Turkey to eighteen years' imprisonment in contumaciam for murdering M. Vulkovitch.

Several witnesses, among them M. Krajew, a member of the Sobranje, declare that the police prevented M. Stambuloff's valet from pursuing his master's assailants. They state that the Inspector, who arrived shortly after M. Stambuloff fell to the ground, struck the valet upon the neck with his sword, inflicting a painful wound.

The foreign residents in Sofia have held several meetings for the purpose of considering the situation and taking measures for their own protection, in view of the lack of proper protection by the authorities.

The excitement into which the city was thrown by the attempted murder of the ex-Premier has not subsided. On the contrary, it has become intensified. Mme. Stambuloff was not at home when her wounded husband was brought to his house. She came in soon afterward. At first she was prostrated with sorrow, but she quickly recovered, went to the door, and confronted a number of policemen who were trying to enter, forbidding them to cross the threshold.

She charged the police with complicity in the attempt to murder her husband, and demanded that they at once arrest the guilty persons, who, she declared, were well known to them. Mme. Stambuloff then turned to the Public Prosecutor and several other officials who had arrived soon after her husband was brought home, and compelled them to leave the house.

M. Petkoff, who was walking with M. Stambuloff when he was attacked, declares that just before the crime was committed he saw a number of gendarmes vanish in the distance.

The attack was made just before dark in a street that is very much frequented in the daytime, but is very quiet early in the evening. After the crime was committed the gendarmes appeared upon the scene and blew their whistles.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the outrage.

RUMOR ABOUT "CHICAGO GAS"

Chicago Brokers Excited by a Story that a Receiver Had Been Appointed —No Confirmation of the Report.

CHICAGO, July 16.—In and around the brokers' offices to-day the sensation was the rumor from New-York that a receiver of the Chicago Gas Company had been appointed.

All kinds of reports were current. One was that there was an indebtedness of $1,000,000.

Whatever the facts may be, Chicago Gas stock suffered a severe break. It opened at 55, advanced to 55¾, and then declined to 49⅞, closing at 51. The shares dealt in amounted to 74,200.

N. B. Ream, a Director of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, has returned recently from New-York, where it is reported he made large purchases of gas stock. In answer to questions as to the truth or falsity of the rumors, Mr. Ream said:

"I am not a Director of the Gas Trust and know nothing about any receivership or any cause for a receivership. I am only a Director of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company and know its condition is all right, but I know nothing about the Gas Trust. This is all I have to say."

The rumor of the receivership could not be verified, although inquiries were made in almost every direction.

MARIA BARBERI'S FATHER IN POVERTY

The Poor Tailor's Family Is Now Threatened with Eviction.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Vincenzo Barberi, the father of Maria Barberi, who was yesterday convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions, lives at 163 Mott Street, where he has two or three little rooms in a tenement house, and there he supports his wife and two or three small children. He is about to be evicted for the non-payment of his rent.

He is a tailor, and before the happening of the tragedy for which his daughter was convicted he was able to eke out an existence for himself and his family. Since then he has occupied most of his time in traveling between his house and the Tombs to see his daughter and in worrying about the result of her trial, thus neglecting his work.

It seems to be singularly hard that this trouble should come upon him immediately after the affliction he suffers because of his daughter's conviction, and it strikes me that it is a case where your paper could do an act of justice and mercy in appealing to some of the good people of this city to assist him.

AMOS H. EVANS.

New-York, July 16, 1895.

Nice Distinctions.

From The Chicago Mail, July 13.

Frank Miller was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus to-day by Judge Dunne. He was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing lumber from an old frame barn of the North Chicago Street Railway, at Augusta Street and Milwaukee Avenue, and when he was given a hearing in Justice Severson's court the evidence failed to sustain the charge of larceny, but he was fined $10 on the charge of disorderly conduct. Miller filed a petition for habeas corpus, and when the matter came up before Judge Dunne the evidence showed that he had been seen loading lumber upon a wagon, and that the lumber came from the old barn. Judge Dunne said it was not disorderly conduct to haul lumber, provided it is done in a peaceable manner, and discharged the prisoner.

A Safe Prediction.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

It is only a question of time, and of a very short time, when the proposition to open the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will not only peter out in ignominitous disgrace, but when those public men who advocated it will be remanded to popular disfavor and distrust.

New Buoys in the Sound.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., July 16.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the lighthouse Establishment, Third District:

Buoys have been placed in Long Island Sound to mark the trial course of the torpedo boat Ericsson, as follows: Second class, black nun buoy, marked A, 1¾ miles south of Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, and in range with it and Stratford Point Lighthouse.

From this buoy, at intervals of 3 nautical miles, on a course north 84° east (true) the following buoys are extended in order: Second class, black can, marked 1; second class, black can, marked 2; second class, black can, marked 3; second class, black can, marked 4; black spar, marked 5; second class, black can, marked 6; black spar, marked 7; first class, black can, marked B.

When the speed trial is ended, these buoys will be removed. While they are in position mariners are requested to avoid injuring or displacing them by collision.

Latest Arrivals.

SS George W. Clyde, McKee, Georgetown July 12, Wilmington 14, with mdse, and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

The North German Lloyd SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen via Southampton, passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:35 o'clock last night.

GOV. MORTON'S DAY IN ALBANY

Two Applications for Pardons Presented to Him, and a Life Sentence Commuted to Fifteen Years.

ALBANY, July 16.—Gov. Morton returned to the city to-day and drove directly to the Capitol, where he received a number of callers, and gave attention to routine matters which had accumulated on his desk. He will remain here over to-morrow, if there should be enough doing to require his presence. Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary, who has been in Saratoga, was also on hand this morning at the Executive Chamber.

Gov. Morton has commuted the sentence of Antonio Glielmi, a life prisoner, sentenced from Syracuse Jan. 4, 1891, and confined in Auburn Prison, to a term of fifteen years, which gives him nine years and five months yet to serve. Glielmi was convicted of shooting another Italian named Deviti. The case was attended, however, by mitigating circumstances. Deviti had sold to Glielmi a supposed right to his peanut stand, but after the money passed Deviti still pursued the business and taunted Glielmi with the fact that he had taken advantage of him, and that he had no redress. He also goaded Glielmi to madness by casting reflections on the character of his wife and the legitimacy of his children. Ex-Congressman James J. Belden, ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, and others have taken an interest in the case, and Judge Kennedy, who presided at the trial, recommended that a commutation of his sentence to ten or fifteen years would be a proper and discreet exercise of Executive Clemency.

The Governor has also pardoned Harry M. Griest, a Chemung County prisoner, serving a term in Auburn Prison for burglary. Griest's time expired July 31, but it had been represented to the Governor that he was being made the subject of petty persecutions on account of his having served as a witness before a legislative committee which examined into the conduct and management of the State prisons last Winter.

Although Griest was a good-conduct man, it is stated that members of the investigating committee and others have informed the Governor that they have knowledge that he was being denied the right to grow his mustache and other privileges granted prisoners in the last month of their term.

Among the Governor's callers were Senator Owens of Brooklyn, ex-Judge Daniels of Buffalo, Sol Berliner of New-York City, and ex-Congressman Richard Crowley of Lockport. Ex-Assemblyman Hill and ex-Senator Walters called to invite Mr. Morton to be present at the Greene County Fair, which opens at Cairo Aug. 29. The Governor was obliged to decline this, as he has numerous other similar invitations, on account of his proposed trip to Bar Harbor, where his family are occupying a cottage for the season.

Judge Daniels and Mr. Berliner were before the Governor on an application for a pardon for Morris Spiegel of New-York City, who is serving a term of three and a half years in Sing Sing, under conviction for defrauding an insurance company in overvaluing stock in a safe, which had been destroyed by fire. Spiegel was sentenced about ten months ago, and his case was the first in which conviction was had under the law. He is now sick, and, as he had nothing to do with the fire itself and has five orphaned children, a strong case in his behalf is presented.

Ex-Congressman Crowley was also before the Governor to plead for a pardon. He urged an application for Executive clemency in behalf of John J. Arnold, a Niagara County bank cashier, serving a term of eleven and a half years in Auburn for peculations from the funds of his institution. The amount taken by Arnold was only a couple of thousand dollars, and he had always previously borne an irreproachable character. He pleaded guilty to three separate indictments, and no expense for a trial was involved to the county, besides which he has already served about two years of his term.

The Governor took no action on either application, but said he would give the cases careful consideration.

PHEASANTS BEING RAISED IN CAPTIVITY

Work of the Peabody Society of Springfield—Many Varieties.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The pheasants which the Peabody Society is carefully rearing into strength and beauty at Forest Park for exhibition there are thriving well under artificial care. The society has at present nine Japanese golden pheasants, and two of the ring-neck variety, all full-grown birds, with their plumage at the height of its beauty. Besides these there are four broods of golden pheasants, containing in all twenty-five chicks, and a brood of four of the Mongolian kind, the latter being all that remain of a brood of twelve hatched out about three weeks ago. There is also a family of eight English pheasants, while much is expected from a hen that is setting on eight eggs of the ring-neck variety and four Mongolian eggs.

In rearing pheasants the society's experience has been that the Mongolian birds are the most delicate when young and the hardiest when grown, while with the golden pheasants the case is just the opposite. If the ordinary person were to take up pheasant raising as a hobby he would vote every variety delicate, that is, unless he possessed great patience and an almost unlimited capacity for work. Playing mother to a dozen or more young pheasants, in which there is an inborn desire to eat every hour or so, and whose appetites crave such tid-bits as gnats or grubs and insect eggs from old tree-trunks is an occupation which keeps one on the jump or dig most of his time. At least this has been the experience of the woman who prepares the food for the Forest Park pheasants. She discovered that each one devoured nearly his own weight of food in a day. She increased the amount of regular food, which consists of boiled custard without sugar, onions, celery, and lettuce sprinkled with red pepper. This is the diet for the first six weeks, during which the birds have to be fed very often, and kept from getting wet from rain or dew. They show a great fondness for onion tops, about three quarts of them being required every day.

There are about 20 varieties of pheasants, and those already at the park and the new broods represent some of the most beautiful. The plumage does not arrive at perfection until the second year, and after that there is a change of color Summer and Winter. Every color of the rainbow paints the feathers with brilliant shades, blue, green, buff, and gold predominating. The breasts of most varieties are of a dazzling vermilion, and the top-knots a shimmering yellow. The golden pheasant has a cape, which, from its position, might answer for a feather boa. This is composed of black, red, green, and gold feathers, arranged in spots which blend almost imperceptibly into each other. The pheasant is perhaps at its greatest beauty when in flight. Then its feathers are all distended, and if there be strong sunlight, there is an iridescent effect similar to the glitter of a jewel.

The pheasant is singularly well adapted to hold its own with the larger birds of the forest, and its manner of flying helps it to escape the sportsman. It is equipped with a pair of spurs which average about three-quarters of an inch in length. When attacked it uses these with great quickness, making wounds which are ugly and painful. In flying the pheasant rises in the air almost perpendicularly. This action, as well as every other action of the bird, is done with remarkable quickness, making them hard to shoot. They sometimes employ this trick in catching insects flying, all unconscious of danger, over their heads.

**John Wesley's Private

MR. DWYER LOSES BANQUET

An Englishman Claims the Popular American Race Horse.

WAS BEATEN BY SIMS'S POOR RIDING

Dwyer and Croker Have a Bad Day of It at Newmarket — Harry Reed Won a Selling Race and Was Bid Up.

LONDON, July 16.—M. F. Dwyer's English campaign is not the howling success he had anticipated, and to-night he mourns the loss of Banquet, easily the star of his string of racers since he lost Stonenell by having him claimed out of a selling race in which he had entered him for about one-fifth his value. It was thought that this experience would have taught him a lesson. To-day's races at the Newmarket course prove to the contrary.

Mr. Dwyer had Banquet entered for the Trial Plate, and he and Mr. Croker are reported to have bet £2,000 on him at 2 to 1. Banquet was beaten by Virago, a ten-to-one chance, through the blundering riding of Sims. He was entered to be sold for 400 sovereigns, and after the race Charles Archer, whose horse, Golden Slipper, ran third, claimed him at the entered price plus the value of the purse, 200 sovereigns, and so got him for 83,000, although Mr. Dwyer would not have parted with him for $10,000. Mr. Dwyer vainly tried to retain the horse, offering Mr. Archer a considerable advance, but Mr. Archer preferred the horse to the money, and sent Banquet to his stable.

Of course, Mr. Dwyer thought there was no chance of his horse being beaten, or he would not have started him. Banquet should have won handily, but Sims threw the race away through overconfidence.

Harry Reed won the Selling Plate of 103 sovereigns for Mr. Dwyer, and there was a scramble to secure this clever sprinter. He was entered to be sold for 200 sovereigns, ($1,000,) under the conditions of the race. Lord Marcus Beresford bid the horse up to 500 guineas, George Haughton, Mr. Dwyer's betting commissioner, protecting him. When Lord Beresford retired Charles Murray took up the bidding, running the price up to 1,250 guineas. Haughton's bid of 1,260 guineas retained the horse for Mr. Dwyer. The latter and Mr. Croker had bet £2,000 on the gelding, backing him down from 9 to 4 against, to 3 to 2 on, before the horses went to the post.

Banquet was one of the best-known and best-liked horses on the American turf, the best second-class handicap horse in the country, perhaps, when he was taken to England, and winner of over $107,500 in his career from 1889 to 1894, inclusive.

Banquet was bred by the late Col. William L. Scott at his Algeria Stud, near Erie, Penn. He was foaled in 1887, and was by the French stallion Rayon d'Or, who was bought by Col. Scott at the sale of the Dangu Stud in 1882 for $30,000, the highest price ever paid for an imported horse up to that time. His dam was Ella T., the dam of Tea Tray, and a daughter of the famous War Dance.

As a two-year-old, Banquet amounted to but little, his only victory being in the Expectation Stakes at Brooklyn. He won the Stockton and Stevens Stakes as a three-year-old, was second in the Jerome and Hickory Stakes, and third in the Realization, Lorillard, and Tidal Stakes, and in the Volunteer and Jersey Handicaps winning four races out of twenty starts, and $21,785. At the dissolution sale of Col. Scott's stable, M. F. Dwyer bought him for $6,700. He won $10,275 for Mr. Dwyer in 1891, $22,080 in 1892, $18,100 in 1893, and $16,805 in 1894. In the latter year he was started in twenty-three races, and won ten of them. Although he never placed any of the great stakes to his credit, he was a frequent winner of minor events and of over-night handicap races.

For a heavy bettor like Mr. Dwyer he was a veritable gold mine, and frequently pulled that plunger out of bad scrapes which his propensity for heavy betting had gotten him into. As the horse is now eight years old and a gelding, it cannot be said that Mr. Archer has secured a very great bargain.

Mr. Dwyer has been in the habit of running stake horses in selling races in this country, and made himself thoroughly unpopular by so doing. His methods of bulldozing other owners enabled him to save his horses from being bid on here, and the claiming of horses in races is not a custom, so that his plans worked well here. Now, however, he has a different class of men to deal with, and he has found the English game a hard one to play against.

The loss of Stonenell and Banquet leaves him with only Harry Reed and Don Alonzo to carry on his English campaign, and the latter is a horse of practically no account, for while he has plenty of speed he is "chicken-hearted."

A RACE FOR HARRY REED.

Mr. Dwyer's Gelding Won by Three Lengths in a Field of Ten.

LONDON, July 16.—The Trial Plate and Selling Plate races at the Newmarket Summer meeting resulted as follows:

Trial Plate, of 200 sovereigns, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction for 400 sovereigns. The Banbury mile course.

A. M. Singer's b. f. Virago, by Tyrant-Eulalia, 3 years, 105 pounds, (Coates) 1
M. F. Dwyer's br. g. Banquet II., by Rayon d'Or-Ella T., aged, 121, (Sims)..... 2
C. Archer's ch. h. Golden Slipper, by Bend Or-Lady Tramp, 5, 123, (Pratt)..... 3

The other starters were Verdant Green, (Rickaby;) Heremon, (Watts;) Tudor, (Cannon;) all 128 pounds; Hawkesbury, (Price,) 121 pounds; Handily, (Madden;) Queen's Evidence, (Park;) The Cowan, (Loader,) and Patrickstown, (Clayton,) all 105 pounds.

The betting was 10 to 1 against Virago, 2 to 1 against Banquet, 9 to 2 against Golden Slipper, 13 to 8 against Tudor, 10 to 1 against Heremon, and 20 to 1 against the others.

Patrickstown got away first and settled down in front of Banquet and Golden Slipper, with Queen's Evidence and Virago next. They ran in this order to the three-quarter mile, when Patrickstown gave way to Banquet. Soon afterward Virago challenged Banquet and won by a length. Banquet was three lengths ahead of Golden Slipper.

The Selling Plate, of 103 sovereigns, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction for 200 sovereigns. Exeter Stakes course, six furlongs.

M. F. Dwyer's br. g. Harry Reed, by Himyar-Violet, 3 years, 119 pounds, (Sims)..... 1
Capt. J. C. R. Homfray's ch. c. Acrefield, by Springfield-Crusade, 3, 119, (Brown)..... 2
Mr. Marsh's b. c. Barbarossa, by Althorp-Pearl Drop, 3, 119, (Madden) 3

The other starters were Tancred, 130 pounds, (Watts;) Jay Gould, (S. Loates,) 119 pounds; May Lodge, (Cannon;) Jezebal, (Toon;) Queen Monmouth, (Osgood;) Corin, (Bletsle,) and Aggie Marden, (Day,) all 91 pounds.

The betting was 6 to 4 on Harry Reed, 5 to 1 against Acrefield, 20 to 1 against Barbarossa, 7 to 1 against Tancred, 14 to 1 against Jay Gould, and 20 to 1 against the others.

The horses got a fine flying start, and Harry Reed won by three lengths, Sims unnecessarily punishing him with the whip as he came in.

TAME SPORT AT JANESVILLE.

The Corporal Wins the 2:28 Trotting Race Easily in Straight Heats.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 16.—The trotting races were brief and uninteresting here this afternoon. Only one race, the 2:28 trot, was completed, and another partially finished, when a terrific rain and wind storm came up, and operations had to be suspended until to-morrow.

The Corporal was an odds-on favorite in the 2:28 trot, and he followed up his victorious career by winning it in straight heats, the fastest of which was trotted in 2:16½. Winnie H. scored in the second race in the first heat of the 2:10 trot, and the best she could do was to finish second to Major Ewing. After that she went to the front and won the second and third heats with ease. This race is to be called at 12:30 to-morrow. The summaries:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $600. (Unfinished.)
Winnie H., b. m., by War Eagle, (Vogel) 2 1 1
Major Ewing, b. h., by Strathmore, (Franks) 1 3 2
Rebel Medium, gr. h., (Bush)..... 3 2 4
King Holliday, b. h., (Zibbell)..... 5 5 3
Margaret C., b. m., (Kinney)..... 4 4 5
Jersey Belle, blk. m., (Morrison)..... 6 6 6
Kate Caffrey, blk. m., (Chandler)..... 9 7 7
Van V., b. h., (Nelson)..... 7 8 8
Bonnie Maid, b. m., (Pierce)..... 8 dr.
Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:19.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.
The Corporal, b. g., by Hambletonian
Prince, dam unknown, (Chandler)..... 1 1 1
Abnet, b. f., (Hassett)..... 2 2 2
Lilly Glenn, ch. m., (Curry)..... 3 3 2
Pattie Clark, ro. m., (Patterson)..... 4 4 4
Godetia, b. m., (Cunningham)..... 5 5 6
Dr. Cronin, br. g., (Colby)..... 6 6 5
Time—2:18¾; 2:10½; 2:18¾.

Coney Island Club Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced its stakes for the Fall meeting, beginning Saturday, Aug. 24. All but two are guaranteed. These are the stakes:

For Two-Year-Olds—Great Eastern Handicap, $5,000; Flatbush Stakes, (seven furlongs,) $3,000; Autumn Maiden, $2,000; Sapphire, $2,000; Dash, $2,000; Belles, (fillies,) $2,000, and the Partridge and Golden Rod, to be run on the turf track, $1,000 each.

For Two-Year-Olds and Upward—Flight, $2,500, seven furlongs.

For Three-Year-Olds—September, $2,500, one mile and three eighths; Flying, $2,000, Futurity Course; Reapers, $2,000, one mile and three-sixteenths; Dolphin, $2,000, one mile and an eighth.

For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—Twin City Handicap, $1,500 added, one mile and a quarter; Autumn Cup, $1,500 added, one mile and three-quarters; Turf Handicap, one mile and a quarter on the turf, and Russet Handicap, one mile and a half on the turf.

The club also announces the Autumn handicaps, the three being called the Fall Handicap, with a value of $1,500, to be run over the Futurity course; the Ocean, of the same value, at a mile, and the Omnium, of $2,000, at a mile and an eighth. An entrance fee of $75 not only gives an owner a right to run in all three races, but also a right to have all his entries handicapped in all overnight events without the payment of a declaration fee.

Jockey Club Approves Dates.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting last evening at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island. There were present August Belmont, the Chairman; James R. Keene, Dr. G. Lee Knapp, and J. Otto Donner.

The arrangement of dates between the Brighton Beach Racing Association and the Aqueduct Jockey Club was submitted and approved. The Brighton Association will begin racing on Monday next, and race until the 10th of August, when the Queens County Club will begin at Aqueduct, and continue until Aug. 23. A notification that membership badges would be recognized at the gates of the Queens County and Saratoga Association's tracks was read and approved.

"Dan" Streett, who was ruled off the tracks, applied for permission to sell his string of horses at a race track. This was denied.

Several applications for reinstatement of jockeys who had ridden on unrecognized tracks were handed to the Investigating Committee. The Stewards adjourned until next week.

MET TO HARMONIZE FACTIONS

Brooklyn Democrats Feel Certain of Getting Together Next Fall and Electing a Mayor,

The negotiations for harmony pending between the two Democratic factions in Kings County promise to be fruitful of good results. Several meetings have been held by the leaders of the two factions, and the general opinion is that, if they unite next Fall, they will defeat the Republicans.

A meeting was held last evening in the rooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street, to confer on the situation. There were present Chairman George Foster Peabody of the General County Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, and Chairman James D. Bell of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. There were besides these leaders Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee, and about a dozen other leaders representing both sides.

The meeting was entirely informal, and developed into a general interchange of views respecting the future policy of the party. The opinion prevailed that, if each side would concede a little, the party could be united without much difficulty.

With Jacob Worth in control of the Republican Party in Kings County, it is thought that the next Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn will be a man who will yield easily to the dictation of the "boss," and one from whom the people of the city need expect little in the way of genuine good government.

With such a prospect in sight, the leaders are certain that, if the Democratic Party insists upon candidates who can be supported by the moral sentiment of the city, it will have awalk-over in November.

The leaders have assurances from the labor men that the labor organizations will heartily support the Democratic candidates next Fall, and that is an additional cause for encouragement.

Edward M. Shepard was not present at the meeting last night, but it is known that he favors an honorable alliance with the so-called regulars.

Another meeting will be held next Tuesday evening.

Joint Debate in Kentucky.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Kentucky Democratic Campaign Committee has decided to challenge Col. W. O. Bradley, the Republican nominee for Governor, to a joint debate with Gen. P. W. Hardin, the Democratic candidate. The challenge will be sent by Secretary Robert Ingram of the Campaign Committee, to the Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, as soon as the Republicans effect their organization, which will be done in a few days. It was decided that the joint debate should be on issues of the two parties, and not on the currency, leading the opinion of the committee that the two parties in convention had both decided for sound money.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The War of Wealth."—A new scene of mammoth proportions is being gotten up for "The War of Wealth," the big financial melodrama which attracted so much attention during its trial trip late last season. It is a complete stage reproduction of the great safety deposit vaults of one of the trust companies of New-York. Scenic Artist John H. Young says this scene alone will fill a baggage car, and there are three others as big. One hundred and fifty people will appear in "The War of Wealth."

—Actor Henley Very Ill.—E. J. Henley is very ill at Orr's Island, Me., where he is under constant medical treatment. The physicians say that his lungs are seriously affected, but are unable to tell yet just how serious his case is. They have induced him to give up cigarettes, of which he was an inveterate smoker, and he now smokes a pipe altogether. It is impossible to say whether he will be able to do any work next season, but hopes are entertained that he will be brought through all right.

—Modjeska's Coming Tour.—Mme. Modjeska is still in Europe, but she will begin her American tour about Oct. 1, under the management of Frank C. Perley. He has filled all her time for the coming Winter, and is looking forward to a prosperous season. All the principal large cities of this country have been added to her tour, and a very strong company has been engaged to support her. Her European season has been an unusually successful one, even for this favorite actress.

—Inventor Thomas W. Keene.—The tragedian, Thomas W. Keene, is an inventor in his leisure hours, and has been busy for several weeks at his country home on Staten Island on an invention designed to give bicyclists the advantage of an electric light, to take the place of the oil lamps now in use. He is contemplating adding "King Lear" to his repertory in the near future. On Oct. 3 he will open the new theatre at Columbus, Ohio.

—Change in "The Merry World."—Miss Annie Sutherland, the comic opera singer, has been given the part of Robin Hood, in "The Merry World," since it went to Chicago. The performance has been condensed somewhat, since it left New-York, and several changes have been made by Manager Lederer, one of them being to dispense with the pickaninny act entirely. Chicago, it appears, does not appreciate pickaninnies, or, rather, it has been surfeited with them.

—Otis Skinner's Season.—Otis Skinner will be seen next season in a new romantic play, the scene of which is laid in France during the reign of Charles V. The play is called "Villon, the Vagabond," and is based on incidents in the life of the poet, François Villon. The name of the author has been thus far kept a secret. "Villon" will have its first production in Chicago next September.

—Terrace Garden.—Suppe's tuneful and entertaining opera, "Boccaccio," will give place at Terrace Garden to-morrow night to "The Merry War." On Monday evening, after the first performance of "Boccaccio," there was a rehearsal of its successor, and then Mrs. Carl Delfs invited the entire company to an informal supper in the reception room in honor of her twenty-second birthday.

—Mr. Sothern Ready for Work.—E. H. Sothern is back from Europe, and is ready to begin work on the rehearsals of his new play, "The Prisoner of Zenda," with which he will open his annual season at the Lyceum Theatre in August. Daniel Frohman, his manager, will return from the Pacific coast the first week of next month, and, as soon as he gets here, the rehearsals will commence.

—Robert Mantell's Leading Woman.—Robert Mantell is in trouble again, this time over his leading woman. Charlotte Behrens has been in failing health for some time, and has at last been compelled to abandon the idea of starring next season. She is going to the Bermudas to recuperate, and Mr. Mantell is now looking for another leading woman.

—May Star Together.—It is said that Julia Nelson and Frederick Terry, who are coming over to support John Hare in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," propose to make a starring tour of their own in America season after next. The two are man and wife, and Miss Nellson is a great favorite with London playgoers.

—Minnie Palmer Coming Over.—Minnie Palmer is arranging to make a starring tour of this country next season, under the management of Francis Gerard of London. Her season will begin about the holidays, and she will present a new play called "The Schoolgirl." Her route is now being booked.

Agnes Miller Here.—Agnes Miller has returned from Europe, but she is to remain here only a short time. She has been engaged to play her original part in "Alabama" in London next season, and will soon go back there to begin rehearsals.

—Bessie Bonehill on the Continuous Stage.—Bessie Bonehill, whose success in "Little Christopher" will be remembered, is now playing in Keith's Continuous Performance Theatre in Boston.

CYCLISTS TO DO THE WORK

Riverside Boys Will Repair the Manhattan Field Track.

WILL BE READY FOR SATURDAY'S MEET

Only Class A Riders to Take Part in the Racing, and Excellent Sport Is Predicted—Entries Close To-night.

The track at Manhattan Field was far from being as the Riverside Wheelmen intended it should be on the 6th inst., when the popular up-town club gave its initial race meet of the season, but if all goes well it will be fairly up to date by next Saturday for the special race meet announced to be given under the Riversides' auspices. The Riverside boys are hard workers in club affairs, and they are going to turn out and make the repairs on the track themselves.

"Tom" Ward, a popular former Captain of the club, has volunteered to take charge of the work, and under his supervision good results are assured. It is proposed to raise the banking several feet. Once make the Manhattan Field track safe for fast cycling and the riders will liberally patronize the meets held there.

A four-race programme has been arranged, and as only Class A men are eligible some good amateur sport ought to be seen. The events are a one-mile race for novices, two-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, and a five-mile contest, with pacemakers. It was originally announced that the entries would close on the 13th inst., with C. H. Weeks, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, but the Race Committee has decided to extend the time for closing the lists to this evening.

Very attractive prizes will be offered, comprising diamonds, gold watches, silverware, &c., and it is expected that all of the fastest Class A men in the metropolitan district will take part. Among the Riverside cracks who will compete are Brown, Goodman, Bofinger, Ertz, Granger, and Barbeau. Howard P. Mosher of the Harlem Wheelmen, who is now looked upon as the fastest Class A rider in the State, will also take part.

Somehow the Riversides generally secure a big crowd at their meets, and should the elements favor them on Saturday, the spectators may be numbered by the thousands. The first race will be started promptly at 3 o'clock.

A CENTURY OVER FINE ROADS.

Route of the Metropolitan Association's 100-Mile Run Very Attractive.

What will probably be the final century run of the season is that of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs scheduled for the 28th inst. It should also prove one of the pleasantest. The route selected takes in some of the finest roads and the most charming country to be found in this vicinity. If the six miles across the Weehawken "meadows" is excepted—and even that is not half bad—there is hardly a foot of the route that is not over splendid macadam road. It is doubtful if the stretch between Plainfield and New-Brunswick is surpassed by any highway in the East or West.

The start of the century run will be made at 5:30 o'clock A. M. at the West Forty-second Street Ferry. From Weehawken the route will lead across the salt marshes or "meadows," as they are familiarly termed, to Rutherford, thence along the edge of the Passaic River to Belleville. Bloomfield and the beautiful Oranges are next passed, a short ride over a section of the famous Irvington-Millburn course and Springfield is reached, thence to Scotch Plains and Plainfield. From Plainfield to New-Brunswick, the road, splendid before, becomes superb. It is gently undulating and is usually as smooth as a ballroom floor. At New-Brunswick dinner will be eaten. The return will be made over the same route, making the distance an even 100 miles.

The limit will be fourteen hours, inside which any rider should be able to negotiate the century and qualify for the "survivor's silver souvenir." One prize, and very likely others, will be awarded the clubs having the largest representation. The entry fee is but 50 cents. Adolph Stahl, 9 East Eighth Street, has charge of the entries.

MADDOX TO LEAVE HIS CLUB.

Will Not Ride Longer Under the Colors of Asbury Park Wheelmen.

ASBURY PARK, July 16.—Harry H. Maddox, the ten-mile Class B champion, who is a resident of this place, and a member of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, said to-day that he would not ride under the colors of the club in the future.

Maddox was advertised to ride against John S. Johnson's five-mile record on Monday, but before the event the Chairman of the Race Committee insisted that Maddox give a guarantee to break the record of 10:22 2-5. This Maddox could not promise, owing to the poor condition of the track and the fact that there was no experienced "quad" team to pace him. The Race Committee then secured Fred J. Titus to go against the record without stipulating that he should lower Johnson's time.

Maddox thinks he has been treated shabbily, hence his refusal to wear the club emblem longer. He has a number of friends in the club who uphold him in his determination.

WHO HAS FOUND THIS LETTER?

It Was Sent Up Attached to a Balloon by the Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen celebrated the victories of their riders in the National meet races, on Monday evening, at the clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. During the jollification they set off a magnificent display of pyrotechnics. At 8:45 o'clock a big hot-air balloon was sent up to which was attached a letter reading as follows:

"Sent up by the Harlem Wheelmen in honor of the victories of the club team of riders in the L. A. W. National meet at Asbury Park, and especially the good record made there by its member, Howard Mosher. Will the finder of this please send it to The New-York Times office?"

The balloon attracted much attention, and was seen by wondering thousands in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. People in Brooklyn saw it plainly about 9 o'clock. It sailed off rapidly in the direction of Yonkers. Mosher won second prize in The New-York Times Winners' Race at the National meet.

Elizabeth's Cycle Ordinances.

ELIZABETH, July 16.—Mayor Rankin last night vetoed the ordinance against bicycle riders on the ground that it discriminated against wheelmen, but he submitted as a substitute an ordinance which is even more strict in its provisions than the one he objected to. The Mayor's ordinance will be bitterly opposed by the wheelmen. It is a copy of the ordinance recently adopted by the Paterson City Council. The cyclists of this city are satisfied now they will not be able to get an ordinance adopted by the City Council that will be agreeable to them, and desire to be left alone as the greatest favor the board could confer on them.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Cycling is just now in great favor among the Summer visitors at Shelter Island. Among the more prominent who follow the pastime are the Rev. H. F. Parliman, Canon Henderson, Russell Conklin, Charles W. Smith, Westley Smith, Scudder Smith, Albert Sherman, Irving Clark, Clifford Clark, Chester Havens, Miss Ettie Walthers, H. Records, Harry Shipman, Floyd Griffing, Miss Lestin, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Height, Miss Porter, Miss Nellie Cassidy, Miss Wiswell, Miss Grace Norris, Joseph Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Achan, E. Skinner, Mrs. Crouse, Mr. Ledgerwood, Tarrant Putnam, Mrs. E. E. Olcott, Miss Edith Herrick, Miss Lizzie Burns, Thomas W. Burns, Benjamin Burns, Mrs. George A. A. Griffin, Miss Lillian Duvall, H. D. W. Lanson, Mr. and Mrs. George Cartwright, Miss Ella Cartwright, Miss Fanny Ward, Misses Carrie and Fanny Dawson, R. G. Duvall, H. H. Preston, Miss Preston, E. P. Baldwin, and Abbott Sherman.

—At the shooting park in Newark, to-morrow afternoon and evening, the Eagle Wheelmen of that city will have their annual picnic and games. The gentlemen having the affair in charge are James A. Jackson, William Helen, John A. Holmes, Marshall Cook, Charles Peaker, Charles Vanderveer, James W. Chavis, Dernie Holmes, Charles H. Johnson, Richard J. Oliver, John C. Diggs, Oscar T. Moore, Elser Vanderveer, George Van Sycle, George Schanck, Clarence Manning, Fred Byers, Edward Ray, and George Jones.

—The annual outing and reunion of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will take place at Newdorp, S. I., on Aug. 10. A ten-mile team road race will be the feature of the sport. The programme arranged is an attractive one, and a fine time is assured. Entries for the road race will close with R. G. Betts, 21 Park Row, on Aug. 5. The teams are to be comprised of four men.

—The increase in the league membership during the week ending on the 13th inst. is shown in the following report of the divisions: New-York, 181; Massachusetts, 42; Illinois, 30; New-Jersey, 18; Michigan, 21; Pennsylvania, 88; Connecticut, 11. The total membership of the New-York Division is now 7,152; Massachusetts, 5,117, and Pennsylvania, 3,098.

—The five-mile championship of Long Island will again be run under the auspices of the Queens Bicycle Club. The date of the event has not been set, but it will be in August. Thomas Lloyd, Secretary of the club, looks for an unusually fine race this year. The club has managed this championship annually since 1887.

—George W. Wolfe, the clerical-looking bicyclist, is expected to arrive in this city from Chicago this evening. He is trying to beat the record, which now is 6 days 3 hours and 50 minutes. Wolfe left Chicago on Saturday morning. He has made the journey before, and believes he can reduce the existing figures materially.

—The members of the Denver Wheel Club who attended the league meet at Asbury Park left for home last evening. They have been stopping in this city since Sunday. Yesterday they rode down the Coney Island cycle path and pronounced it the finest wheel path they had ever seen.

—Private H. S. Webber of the Sixteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglass, Salt Lake, Utah, left there Monday for Washington, D. C. He will make the entire trip by bicycle and bears dispatches from Gen. Penrose.

—Champion Arthur Zimmerman and his wife sail to-day on the St. Louis for Southampton, en route for Australia. The great rider may do a little racing on the Continent, but it has not been positively determined.

—Cabanne, one of the stars of the Spalding racing team, was an athlete of considerable ability before he took up cycling. He rode his first cycle race in September, 1893.

—A new bicycle club has been organized in Brooklyn, with Hugh A. Dwyer as President and James McKay as Captain. No name has yet been decided upon.

—Frank W. Sanger, the popular manager of the Madison Square Garden, has become a cycling enthusiast and joined the League of American Wheelmen.

—The Cyclone Cycle Club of Brooklyn will hold their club road races on the Jackson Avenue course, at Flatbush, on Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club has appointed a committee to provide for consolidation with the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

STANDING OF THE CRICKETERS.

Brooklyns Lead in the Metropolitan District League Games.

The contest for the cricket championship of New-York keeps close, although the victory of Brooklyn over Staten Island on Saturday gives that organization a good lead, and they will do their best to maintain it until the end of the season. In the race for the Batter's Cup, M. R. Cobb has got into first place, a position to which he is justly entitled, but he will have to work hard to keep it.

The Paterson Club experiences little difficulty in retaining the lead in the series of the New-York Cricket Association, while it is likely that the Harlems will give New-Jersey's second eleven a good brush for second place. The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	3	3	0	0	1,000
Manhattan	4	2	2	0	.500
Staten Island	4	2	2	0	.500
New-Jersey A. C.	3	1	2	0	.333
New-York	4	1	3	0	.250

NEW-YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	5	5	0	0	1,000
New-Jersey A. C.	5	4	1	0	.800
Harlem	4	3	1	0	.750
Kings County	5	2	3	0	.400
Columbia	6	2	4	0	.333
Metropolitan Insurance	5	1	4	0	.200
St. George's A. C.	6	1	5	0	.166

BATTING AVERAGES—METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Average.
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	3	0	72	96	32.00
W. H. Denzell, N. J. A. C.	3	0	60	83	27.66
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	3	0	34	61	20.33
J. Mart, Manhattan	4	0	31	80	20.00
C. Yon, Brooklyn	3	0	52	57	19.00
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	3	0	35	53	17.66
A. E. Patterson, Staten Island	4	1	38	51	17.00
F. C. Calder, N. J. A. C.	3	0	30	50	16.66
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	3	2	15	16	16.00
N. S. Walker, Jr., Staten Island	2	0	31	32	16.00
F. T. Short, Staten Island	4	0	37	61	15.25
T. S. Hope-Simpson, Staten Island	2	1	13	15	15.00
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	4	1	20	42	14.00
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	3	0	27	42	14.00
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	4	1	24	39	13.00
E. A. Skyne, New-York	5	0	30	61	12.20
C. Byers, N. J. A. C.	2	0	22	24	12.00
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	3	0	20	34	11.33
F. J. Prendergast, Brooklyn	4	1	25	33	11.00
T. G. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	3	0	31	33	11.00
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	3	0	27	32	10.66
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	2	0	18	21	10.50

Staten Island's Handicap Tourney.

The handicap tennis tournament of the Staten Island Cricket Club has not yet reached the end of the preliminary round, owing to the inclement weather. The matches played up to yesterday afternoon are:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—R. E. Bonner (half thirty) beat Ogden Harrison, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—1. J. A. Stetson (half thirty) beat E. H. Coffey (half thirty) by default. Paul E. Jenks (scratch) beat R. C. Lawrence (fifteen) by default.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—P. D. Trafford and C. C. Nott, Jr., (fifteen) beat H. W. Fay and H. A. Cragin (three-quarters thirty,) 7—5, 6—3.

Defender's New Mainsail.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—The new mainsail and jib for the Defender will be made here. The Herreshoffs have hired Infantry Hall, the largest public hall in the city, and Sailmaker Hathaway and Nat Herreshoff were busy to-day in laying down the lines for cutting. A large force of seamen will be employed, and the work of sewing pushed. The work is to be done here because the Herreshoff lofts are too small, and the loft at the rubber works, where the Defender's present suit of sails was cut, is in use by the company itself.

The new mainsail will have the same hoist as the old one, but will have five feet more on the boom and two on the gaff, or 105 feet boom and 64 feet gaff.

St. George's A. C. Games.

St. George's Athletic Club will give a set of games Saturday, Aug. 10, at the club grounds, Niles Avenue and Bull's Ferry Road, Weehawken, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. The events will be: one-hundred-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap; half-mile run, novice, scratch; one-mile run, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, novice, scratch; running broad jump, handicap. All amateurs are eligible to compete. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given. The entrance fee is 50 cents. Entries will close Aug. 3 with John Damery, 207 East Sixteenth Street.

Rochester Tennis Tourney Games.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—The games played in the open tournament here to-day resulted:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. P. Fischer of New-York beat Fritz Goodwin of Rochester, 6—1, 6—2.
First Round—W. M. Scudder of Chicago beat Fred Hone of Rochester, 6—1, 6—4; J. P. Paret of New-York beat J. Averill of Rochester, 6—3, 6—3; F. K. Ward of Rochester beat E. P. Rapelyea of Elmira, 6—4, 7—5.

Legislation and Lobbyists.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The people may get a rather illuminating side light on the expenses attending the Massachusetts policy of annual sessions of the Legislature, by noting the money paid last year by corporations, firms, and private persons to influence legislation on Beacon Hill. In this examination, too, we may discover why most lawyers and legislative agents or plain lobbyists are so earnestly opposed to the introduction of reform in the way of biennial sittings of our General Court. These lucky individuals do not find their bread buttered on the side of fewer gathering of the Solons, while the fattest of fat fees are to be gained from clients who have interests to be cared for at the hands of the men whom the people elect to legislate in the public interest. In the simpler days of the State thousand-dollar fees to lawyers who can only air their eloquence in the committee rooms would have been provocative of scandal, not to mention the legislative agent, but a fee of this magnitude to both these costly factors is now a commonplace. We find many such fees in the returns made to the Secretary of State in accordance with the existing act compelling corporations to make a return of the amounts paid out to effect legislation.

Treatment of Colored Endeavorers.

From The Boston Journal.

Bishop Walters of Jersey City, who said in his speech Saturday, referring to the manner in which his colored brethren are generally received, "You would be surprised at the treatment I have received here in Boston," was seen by a Journal representative, and asked if he cared to make any specific statement as to the nature of the treatment hinted at, and whether it had occurred during his present visit or at some time in the past. He smiled pleasantly when he learned the reporter's errand, but after a moment's thought said: "No, on the whole, I have concluded not to talk on the subject at present. This is a matter which, of course, concerns Secretary Baer as closely as any one in the city, and I have promised to tell him the whole story later on. After that we may give out something to the press, but not now."

JULY HOT OR JULY COLD

July wet, dry, or as it may be, you'll find the store all the time in trim to serve you exactly to your merchandise needs.

HOT WEATHER SILKS

200 pieces Cable Cord Wash Silks, all new colorings and styles, last lot of the season, **18c** yd.; cost 28c to import.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, new combinations, 22 in., **50c** yd.; were $1 this Spring.

24 in. black figured Taffeta, 15 new designs; black Brocade Satin, 12 new designs; Pekin Satins, a variety of stripes; any of these would be cheap at $1; we make them **75c.**

24 to 27 in. black Habutai Silks, **35c.** yd.; 50 and 60c qualities.

Rotunda.

RICH, BUT DIRT CHEAP

Some Imported Dresses and some copies that were $18.50 to $200, are **$5** to **$40.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Broken lot of Boys' Suits, single and double breasted blue and black serges and cheviots, seams taped and double stitched with silk, patent elastic waistband in trousers, all sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each style, 6 to 15 years, **$3.75;** from $5 and $6.

Boys' best quality percale Waists in small, medium, and large figures and stripes, all desirable patterns and fast colors, laundered, 4 to 14 years, **50c,** 3 for **$1.25;** the 75c and $1 kinds.

Boys' corduroy knock-about Trousers, seams taped, patent elastic in waistband, 4 to 15 years, **$1.**

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

TRAVELERS' REQUISITES

Trunks, Bags, Steamer Chairs, anything, everything marked and delivered on board steamer. Steamer Chairs, **$2** to **$5.**

EVERY TRUNK NEED

has been thought of. Every Trunk economy is within your reach.

Duck-covered, muslin-lined Trunks, two trays, sheet-iron bottom, best brass excelsior lock and rollers, 32 in. **$5.50,** 34 in. **$6,** 36 in. **$6.50;** regularly $6.50, $7, $7.50. These are the best trunks at the price we know of in New-York.

Olive grain leather Club Bags, leather lined, 12 to 16 in., **$2.65;** regularly $3.50 to $4.50.

Best grain leather Gladstone Bags, 18 in. **$3.50,** 20 in. **$3.90.**

Solid leather Dress Suit Cases, 22x24 in., **$5;** regularly $6 and $6.50.

Basement.

CHOICE BICYCLES, $60

We've been worried to keep up with the demand. We're worried now. This is only a hint that a fresh lot of Wheels is in.

1895 models, high frame, rat trap or rubber pedals, two styles of handle bars, single tube road tire, Hunt or Garford saddle, the $100 Wheels of to-day in many stores.

Basement.

JULY CARPET SALE

No, we are not doing all the Carpet trade of the town—but so near it that it's no wonder many people think we are. Selling newest, most stylish Carpets at two-thirds or so, and DELIVERING THEM WHENEVER YOU SAY BEFORE OCT. 1 is what is corking up all the salesrooms of the city but one.

$1.30 Worsted Velvets at **85c.**
$1.25 Axminsters at **85c.**
$1 Moquettes at **75c.**
75c Tapestry Brussels at **45c.**
Regular 65c all-wool Ingrains at **40c.**

And we will store any

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequalled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30 P. M. Pier 34 St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45 P. M. Leave Glen Island Dock, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00

COMMEND MR. ROOSEVELT

Business Men Approve of the Enforcement of the Excise Law.

ONLY COURSE FOR THE POLICE BOARD

Lawyers Declare that the Commissioners Are Only Obeying Their Oaths.

TALKS WITH LEADING LIQUOR DEALERS

They Sustain Mr. Roosevelt and Hope for a More Liberal Law—Many Citizens Look for a Change.

"Enforce the excise law while it stands on the statute books. If it is unsatisfactory, the enforcement will bring a change. Commissioner Roosevelt is right. He has been sworn to enforce the laws. Let him keep his oath."

These are the sentiments of many business and professional men of New-York, expressed to reporters for The New-York Times yesterday.

To a large number of substantial men the question was put: "Do you approve of the course of the Police Commissioners in strictly enforcing the excise law, as they have been doing?" In most cases the reply was in the affirmative.

Talks were had with men engaged in many branches of business. They were selected almost at random. Their political beliefs were not considered.

Among the well-known Democrats and Republicans who expressed their opinions there is an agreement on the main point that Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues are doing right in their rigid enforcement of the excise law. A few of those with whom interviews were had criticised adversely the action of the Commissioners.

But, if the large number of men who expressed themselves represent the business men's sentiment, then Commissioner Roosevelt has strong backing for the "three years of war" in which he says he has engaged.

In most instances the men quoted are not known as politicians. They are, however, men of standing in the business world, and some of them have interests of large proportions in the city. These men spoke briefly, but in words that all can understand.

The merits of the present excise law were made a secondary consideration. Some who do not like the present law still believe the first duty of the Commissioners is to see that it is obeyed until repealed or modified. As they look at it, the principle of obedience to law is at stake. They are tired of the former condition of affairs.

Talks were had with a few leading liquor dealers, and they expressed their belief that the Police Commissioners are right in enforcing the excise law as they find it. They see in its strict enforcement hope for a more liberal law to govern their business.

COMMENDATION FROM LAWYERS.

Good Citizens Should Sustain the Police Commissioners, They Say.

No prominent attorneys of the city could be found yesterday who would deprecate the rigid enforcement of the excise law by President Roosevelt and his colleagues.

On the contrary, in almost every instance they assured reporters for The New-York Times that they had nothing but commendation for Mr. Roosevelt, and were strongly of the opinion that law-abiding citizens should do all in their power to sustain the Police Commissioners in the course they have taken.

The Commissioners Right, Says Frederic R. Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert said to the reporter:

"As a lawyer and as a citizen I am bound to approve of a magistrate who obeys the law which he swore to execute. Whether the law is a good one or a bad one is none of his business. The moment you admit that an executive officer may exercise his discretion as to his manner of executing an imperative statute, then you introduce tumult and disorder into our system.

"I see no alternative for honorable men situated as are our present Police Commissioners, charged with the execution of the excise law. If they are unwilling or unable to see that the law is carried out, or if the law is repugnant to their consciences, they should retire, and make room for others who are not troubled by these scruples or affected by their weakness.

"Nothing can be more dangerous to the welfare of a community than conniving at imperfect execution of the laws, because they are supposed to be harsh. Indeed, there is no better way to perpetuate them than to make them tolerable by frittering them away. If the excise law is bad and oppressive, then a proper execution will arouse just public sentiment and it will be swept off the statute book.

"It is an old saying of an English Judge that 'Hard cases make bad law.' That is, the reluctance of Judges and officers to execute them, makes them appear reasonable and perpetuates their life.

"I do not mean to say whether or not, in all respects, the enforcement of the excise law has been in accordance with the true spirit of the statute. Whether a sandwich and a glass of beer constitute a meal, I will not discuss; but Commissioner Roosevelt and his associates may feel perfectly satisfied that the law-abiding citizens of this community will be with them every time, and all the time, if they will only do their best to execute the law without inquiring whom it affects, whom it hurts, or how it pinches the political body of any of the parties."

John Sabine Smith Would Change the Law.

John Sabine Smith, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, expressed himself as follows:

"The presumption is that all laws are to be enforced impartially. There is no reason why the excise law should be an exception. This position does not involve the wisdom of the legislators in enacting the statute; that is a totally different question.

"The Police Commissioners find a certain law upon the statute book, and they cannot close their eyes to it any more than they can be oblivious of any provision of the Penal Code. Their duty is well defined, and they must and should perform it. So long as they do this without fear, and more than all, without favor, they will be entitled to and will have the confidence of a large majority of the community. Should they deviate from this in the least degree, their moral support will be gone.

"The problem is simply to enforce the law without any distinction in regard to person or locality throughout the city, until the Legislature assembles next Winter. If this is done in the right spirit, and the same way with which other laws are enforced through the agency of the police, there will be no ground for dissatisfaction.

"That there should be some modification of the statute is equally obvious. Whether it will be to give permission to sell 'soft' drinks or all kinds of drinks on Sunday, all day or a portion of the day, or to increase the price of the license or take it away altogether, are subjects to be reserved for further legislation. I think there would be good ground for permitting the sale on Sunday of beer, which is to a large class a source of nourishment, the same as milk.

"I am convinced that the abolition of licenses and license fees and permitting every one to sell liquor in proper localities, freely and openly, keeping the blinds up and letting the public see what is done, the same as in drug stores or other places of business, would be better calculated to regulate and restrict the liquor evil than such a statute as we have now, which permits the licensee to claim that he has bought a valuable right, and that he must be protected in enjoying it, and to do so he must keep the blinds down and carry on his business in the dark."

Clark Bell Gives Mr. Roosevelt Great Credit.

Clark Bell, who is the President of the Medico-Legal Society, had this to say of the matter:

"I am very strongly in favor of the manner in which the excise law is being enforced. I think Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to a very great deal of credit for the position he takes. If it teaches no other lesson, it answers most effectually that which we have heard so long—that certain laws could not be enforced in this city. It has been a common reply to all questions in regard to excise laws and disorderly houses that it is impossible to enforce the laws. So far as the excise law is concerned, Mr. Roosevelt has put a stop to this statement.

"I doubt very much if any rum was sold over any bar in this city on Sunday last. A significant act on the part of many of the saloon keepers was the raising of their curtains to show that they were not selling liquor. This was probably the most admirable method of directing attention to those who were selling it.

"I have always had the opinion that the police could enforce the excise law if they saw fit. The authorities have not enforced it because they have assumed that public opinion did not favor its enactment.

"I remember that in London it is impossible to get into any public house for either eating or drinking on Sunday during certain hours. Our British cousins do not go into hysterics about it. They have learned not only to enforce the law, but to take pride in it. I think that when we get a little more used in New-York to the novelty of a quiet and respectable Sunday we will all rejoice in it.

"The people of this city are not responsible in point of fact for the excise law, as it is at present. I do not undertake to speak by the card, but I am of the opinion that the present law was drafted in the interest of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and drawn up by their counsel; certainly with their full approval. The present state of the excise law of New-York could hardly be fairly charged to the temperance movement.

"I think that the present state of things will perhaps do more for preparing the public mind for a proper excise law than anything that has previously occurred. Whatever may be said of Mr. Roosevelt or his eccentricities, he certainly has shown a remarkable aptitude and ability for his present place. I understand that the Mayor is heart and soul with him, and it is certainly the duty of all good citizens to sustain their officials in their efforts to enforce the laws as they now exist until the same are repealed or modified."

Everett P. Wheeler Undecided.

Everett P. Wheeler, when asked what he thought about the policy of the Police Board, said: "It is one of those delicate questions upon which I do not care to express an opinion. I cannot, without giving the matter more thought than I have at present, nor can I say whether I approve or disapprove of Mr. Roosevelt's course."

Simon Sterne's View.

Simon Sterne said: "Every enforcement of the law, of course, benefits the community; but if you ask me whether we are not likely to pay a fearful penalty for any very rigid enforcement of the excise law, I should be tempted to say that in all probability we will have to pay that penalty."

"In what way?" asked the reporter.

"By the reinstatement of Tammany," replied Mr. Sterne. "The law was passed to keep the liquor element in the City of New-York in terror of the powers that be. Any man can complain of the Commissioners, who are simply carrying out the law from a sense of duty, very much like the Sheriff who has got an execution against a runaway locomotive. It is dangerous work for the Sheriff and his posse to serve such an execution. They are doing their duty, but the locomotive may hurt them."

VIEWS OF MEN IN MANY TRADES

Samuel Colgate and Other Leading Merchants for Enforcement of the Law

The sentiment among the business men in that part of the city bounded by Broadway, Frankfort, John, and Front Streets was found to be strongly in favor of the enforcement of the excise law. In this district are situated the iron merchants and the large dealers in leather, stoves, machinery, soap, and plumbing materials. The views of some of these merchants are given herewith.

Samuel Colgate.

Samuel Colgate of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers, 53 John Street—I am in favor of enforcing the excise law as it stands. The people will like it after they are used to it. They will see the advantage of a strict law against selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday. They will see the benefits accruing. Every man, woman, and child in New-York is interested in this law.

James McLean.

James McLean of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metals, 11 Cliff Street—There is no question that the present excise law should be enforced as long as it is a law. There is no doubt there might be some modification of the existing law that would be very desirable in a community like this, but that is a matter of secondary consideration. Either repeal this law or enforce it.

Frank Dickerson.

Frank Dickerson of Dickerson, Vandusen & Co., metals, Cliff and Fulton Streets—If I were in Mr. Roosevelt's place, I would do just as he has done with regard to the enforcement of the excise law. If it is not a good law, change it; but enforce it while it stands on the statute books. A general principle is involved. All the Sunday laws should be enforced. I am pleased with the English excise law. I have seen it work in Liverpool, and I like it. The saloons are open several hours on Sunday.

Gustav H. Schwab.

Gustav H. Schwab of 2 Bowling Green—My position is like that taken by Mr. Schurz. He spoke the sentiment prevailing among our German citizens. The Germans are an order-loving people. They believe in the observance of law. Laws on the statute books should be enforced. Mr. Roosevelt's action is entirely right. If laws are obnoxious, a remedy for them should be sought in the proper way—by legislative repeal or by local-option provisions, so that the city authorities might deal with the matter. There can be not only no possible sense or justification in the evasion of existing laws, but it is the sworn duty of public officers to enforce them. The public should commend officers who perform this duty.

Our German citizens believe in liberal laws. While respecting the operation of laws not to their liking, their influence will naturally be used to bring about such changes as they approve. It is absurd to suppose that meanwhile they will not uphold the enforcement of existing law. Any suggestion that the Germans might wish the return of Tammany Hall to power in order that the saloons might be thrown open would be a positive insult to such citizens.

Henry Clews, banker, 15 Broad Street—The President of the Board of Police Commissioners, in enforcing the excise law, is simply doing his duty. Law and order should be sustained at any cost.

Richard Young.

Richard Young, leather, 35 Spruce Street—I believe the excise law should be enforced as it stands on the statute books. It should be enforced until it is repealed. Every law-abiding citizen should conform to this view. The people should abide by the laws. If they are irksome to the majority, the people will have an opportunity to seek their modification by the Legislature. I heartily commend the Police Commissioners for their course.

James Lyons.

James Lyons, leather, 6 Ferry Street—My opinion is that if we have a bad law we should take it off the statute books, but, as long as it remains a law, it should be enforced. The present excise law should be modified.

J. J. Mullany.

J. J. Mullany of the Morrill Leather Company, 6 Ferry Street—I believe all laws should be enforced, and this one in particular. If this is a bad law now is the time to discover the fact. Commissioner Roosevelt and his associates are doing first rate.

Norman I. Rees.

Norman I. Rees, leather, 17 Ferry Street—I decidedly think the excise laws should be enforced. I do not see what laws are made for if they are not to be enforced. If the law is bad, the thing to do is to repeal it. It was devised by Tammany Hall for blackmailing saloon keepers. The Police Commissioners are doing their duty. I think the present excise law might well be modified.

J. Seaver Page.

J. Seaver Page, ex-Secretary of the Union League Club, and a member of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co., Paints and Oils, Fulton and William Streets.—I am not in favor of the enforcement of the present excise law by the Police Commissioners. They should be very liberal in this matter, owing to the cosmopolitan character of our city and the strong sentiment against the law.

Philip Findler and Ernest Wibel.

Philip Findler of Findler & Wibel, stationers, 121 Nassau Street—I am against the excise law as it now stands on the statute books, but I am in favor of its enforcement. If the Legislature makes a law it must be carried out. I am decidedly in favor of the enforcement of the law. The better the law is enforced the more likely are the people of New-York to secure a proper excise law from the Legislature.

Ernest Wibel of the same firm—I am opposed to the law and I am opposed to its enforcement. If one obnoxious law is to be enforced, then why not all? This was clearly pointed out by Judge McAdam in his decision. By keeping on in their present course the city officials will simply put Tammany Hall in power again. It is not practical to enforce all the bad laws on the statute books, and it is not practicable to enforce the present excise law.

H. B. Harding.

H. B. Harding of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, John and William Streets—I am in favor of enforcing the excise law. That is the best way to get rid of it, if it is a bad law. If it does not suit the people, its enforcement will be the quickest way of securing its legislative modification. The present law has been used to coerce the saloon keepers, politically, by holding over them the threat of prosecution for violation of the law. The saloon keeper has been afraid to move, lest he be brought to trial. I think Commissioner Roosevelt and his associates are doing a good thing. I would not go as far as enforcing the law against the sale of soda water on Sunday, but, still, every law on the statute books should be made operative.

John Swan.

John Swan of John Swan & Co., hardware, 33 Fulton Street—I think the excise law should be enforced as it stands. There is no use in having laws unless they are enforced. There should be some legislative modification of the present law. The Police Commissioners are doing well.

Charles Townsend.

Charles Townsend, glue, 276 Pearl Street—Certainly the present excise law should be enforced. If it is a bad law, take it off the statute books. I do not personally believe in depriving the people of everything but cold water and tea on Sunday, but the law should be enforced. The Police Commissioners are setting a good example, which is being followed in the towns around New-York.

Arthur Janes.

Arthur Janes of Janes & Kirtland, stoves, 110 Beekman Street—I am in favor of enforcing the present excise law. Every honest man must feel that way, it seems to me. The Police Commissioners are doing good work.

R. C. Roe.

R. C. Roe of T. P. Howell & Co., leather, 77 Beekman Street—I think the excise law should be enforced as long as it is on the statute books. The law should be amended by the Legislature. The present law was devised as an oppression on saloon keepers.

David E. Green and Others.

David E. Green, gum, 74 John Street—I am a law-abiding citizen and I am in favor of enforcing the excise law as it exists. If we make poor laws we ought to stand by them.

James L. Morgan of the Knickerbocker Chemical Company, 74 Fulton Street—I am in favor of the strict enforcement of the excise law as it exists.

R. W. McKee of Bruce & Cook, iron, 190 Water Street—Whenever any law is on the statute books it ought to be enforced. If it is not a good law it should be repealed. Its enforcement will quickly bring the subject to an issue.

W. G. Hoopkin, leather, 84 Gold Street—My judgment is decidedly that the present excise law should be enforced. I am satisfied with the law as it stands. The Police Commissioners are doing well. They should not falter.

Max Goebel of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, 88 Beekman Street—Of course, the excise law should be enforced as long as it is on the statute books. If it is not a good law, it should be modified by the Legislature.

APPROVAL FROM DRY GOODS MEN

They Say Mr. Roosevelt Is Right, but Some Would Have the Law Changed.

Members of many well-known dry goods houses were visited yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, in order to learn the views of the members of the firms as to the enforcement of the excise law. With one or two exceptions, the politics of the men seen is not known to the reporter.

Two men of standing criticised the action of the Police Commissioners in enforcing the law with unrelenting vigor, but they insisted that what they said must not be quoted, either with their names or those of the firms of which they are members.

All the others who discussed the subject approved the action of President Roosevelt and his associates in enforcing the excise law. The comments of those willing to talk for publication follow.

G. F. Lawrie Says Mr. Roosevelt Is Right.

G. F. Lawrie, of Bingham, Lawrie, Mann & Co., 61 Leonard Street—I believe in the enforcement of all laws. I think Mr. Roosevelt is doing right. I do not say I approve of the existing law, but while it stands on the books it should be enforced. The best evidence that a law should be changed is that is enforcement creates a sentiment against it. Mr. Roosevelt is taking the best way to secure a change. I believe in the enforcement of all laws, and in the repeal or modification of those that are bad.

D. M. Sawyer Likes Backbone.

D. M. Sawyer of Gowing, Sawyer & Co., Church and Leonard Streets—I glory in Roosevelt's action. I like his backbone. While the law is on the statute books there is only one thing to do, and that is enforce it. This law may not be a good one, but while it is a law it must be carried out. The professional politicians would be glad to see it more loosely enforced, so that they might use it against those who cannot be kept in line in any other way. That will not do. We have had enough of that sort of thing.

An Obnoxious Law, Says W. S. Johnson.

W. S. Johnson of Deering, Milliken & Co., 79 Leonard Street—I believe so long as there is an excise law on the books, the proper thing to do is to enforce it. If it is obnoxious, let the Legislature repeal it. I believe the present law is obnoxious to Commissioner Roosevelt, and that is why he is taking such vigorous action in enforcing it. He is taking precisely the proper course.

Doing Right, Says O. K. Eldridge.

O. K. Eldridge of Wheelright, Eldridge & Co., 61 Worth Street—I think Commissioner Roosevelt is doing right.

H. J. Fairchild Approves.

H. J. Fairchild of the H. B. Claflin Company—I thoroughly approve of the course Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the enforcement of the excise law, as well as in the enforcement of other laws. I hope he will continue it. This is simply my individual opinion.

J. N. Beach Favors Enforcement.

John N. Beach of Tefft, Weller & Co., 326 Broadway—I believe in the action taken by the Police Commissioners in enforcing the excise law. If the law is on the books I am in favor of having it enforced.

"The Commissioners Are Right."

A member of the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., 86 Worth Street, who asked that his name be not published, said: "I believe while the law is on the books that it should be enforced. Whether I approve the law makes no more difference than whether Mr. Roosevelt approves it. He has taken an oath that he will, to the best of his ability, enforce the laws as they exist. If he fails to enforce the excise law or any other law he violates that oath. Personally, I believe the law ought to be changed, but, until it is changed, as a law-abiding citizen, I can see but one side to the question. The Police Commissioners are right."

T. F. Vail Looks for a Change in the Law.

Theodore F. Vail of Sullivan, Vail & Co., Broadway and Worth Street—The Police Commissioners are right. While the law stands it ought to be enforced. A bad law ought to be annulled as quickly as possible, and the rigid enforcement of it is the best way to do this. I think the Police Commissioners understand this as well as any one, and they are taking the proper course to bring about a change. The change will eventually come. Business men of my acquaintance whom I have heard express themselves agree almost without exception that the course of Commissioner Roosevelt is the right one.

"Best Police Board We Ever Had."

A member of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., 64 Leonard Street, who asked to be designated simply as one of the firm, said: "I think this is the best Police Board we ever had. There is only one side to the question of enforcing the excise law. As long as it stands on the books it should be obeyed. If the law is to be changed hereafter, that is another question. When such a law as the existing excise law is not enforced it works a great injustice. The corrupt element can be allowed to violate it for political purposes. There is no politics in this present Police Board. I do not believe Commissioner Roosevelt considers politics a little bit, and I do not believe he and his associates care a cent for any political consequences, but are honestly trying to enforce the laws as they find them. I believe they are right."

"Splendid Work," Says W. P. Iddings.

W. P. Iddings of Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton, 256 Church Street—I think Police Commissioner Roosevelt is doing just what he was put at the head of the commission to do. He was put there to enforce the laws, and I want to see him do it. The more vigorously he does it the better it suits me. I think he is doing splendid work. There is no politics in this question as he handles it, and there ought to be none. The sentiment of the business men of the city is with him. I have met no merchant in this town who did not say, if he said anything on the subject, that the law ought to be enforced. Mr. Roosevelt does not care for political considerations in this matter, and the present situation needs a man like him. That is the benefit of having him where he is. There has been too much laxity in the enforcement of law in this town. So long as the present excise law is on the books the only thing to do is to enforce it.

"Only One Side to the Question."

A member of a dry goods house who asked that he be designated simply as "a dry goods man in Worth Street," in the absence of the senior members of his firm, said: "There is only one side to this question. While the law exists it ought to be enforced. Ninety-nine per cent. of the business men in this city, in my judgment, approve of Mr. Roosevelt's action."

A TALK WITH DR. W. H. TOLMAN

He Says Mr. Roosevelt Is Bringing the Millennium Nearer.

"This work of Mr. Roosevelt is bringing the millennium about 1,000 years nearer," said Dr. William Howe Tolman, the General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, yesterday afternoon.

"He does not believe in a double standard. He has one standard of morals as a gentleman and a politician. Mr. Roosevelt has nothing to do with legislation. He is an executive officer, and he must enforce the laws. They are right who say we need not more laws, but more law.

"Mr. Roosevelt was telling me that when he was appointed as a Police Commissioner he made up his mind that as soon as he was in office he would do things with a jump, but that he has found out since that he is obliged to go slow. It is impossible to accomplish everything at once.

"One trouble is that the people do not support their executives.

"Dr. Josiah Strong, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and author of 'The New Era' and 'Our Country,' was telling me the other day of a recent conversation he had had with the Mayor of a Western city.

"'He was saying,' said Mr. Strong, 'that the good people of the place had come to his support only once when a good movement had come up; but if there was anything not quite straight, that some one wanted to start, all the "crooks" in town would gather to help it along.' That is the way it is.

"If a housekeeper does not know more than her servants, her house is going to go to pieces. When we put a man in office, he is our public servant, and we ought to look out for him and support him."

WHAT LIQUOR DEALERS SAY.

Some Sustain Mr. Roosevelt and Look for More Liberal Laws.

Several saloon keepers who were seen by a reporter for The New-York Times said that they saw no other course open to President Roosevelt than that of enforcing the excise law.

Others, who refused to talk for publication, were asked what compromise between legality and illegality they would propose to substitute for the present strict and uniform enforcement of the law. To this question the only answer given was, to follow the example of Brooklyn.

Cornelius Roach, who keeps a saloon at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Third Avenue, and who is President of the largest local liquor dealers' association in either the City or the State of New-York, said:

"President Roosevelt is merely doing his duty as he sees it, and no fault should be found with him by saloon keepers. He has brought this question prominently before the press and the public in a manner which none of his predecessors has done.

"It remains for saloon keepers, as good citizens, to obey the law, and leave the issue to be fought out by others. They are likely to be benefited in the end by President Roosevelt's enforcement of the excise law. If the city people really want to drink on Sunday, the rural legislators will be unable to prevent the passing of a local option law, at the least.

"It must not be forgotten that the press of the city has a great influence on the views of the press in other parts of the State, and I look to see a profound effect produced upon the Legislature by the ventilation of the whole subject which is now going on. What ought to be done is to allow the saloons to be opened on Sundays between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 11 o'clock at night."

Peter Seery.

Peter Seery, who has a saloon at Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and who has been a member of the Executive Committee of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, said:

"If I had taken an oath of office to enforce the laws as I found them, I think I would have followed the course taken by President Roosevelt. He has done his duty and should get credit for it. If we could only get the authorities in other cities in the State to do half as well as he has done, this Sunday closing question would be promptly settled by the next Legislature.

"I think that perhaps Mr. Roosevelt hardly realizes that the majority of the saloon keepers are respectable citizens, anxious to obey the laws as far as they are able to do so. It hurts a saloon keeper's business to sell to minors or habitual drunkards. It does not pay him to keep open at night during prohibited hours.

"If the result of the present agitation shall be the framing of laws which the majority of men will not be tempted to break, I for one feel that the closing of the saloons in New-York City during the last four or five Sundays will have the final effect of placing saloon keepers in a much better position with all classes than they are to-day."

Alderman A. A. Noonan.

Alderman A. A. Noonan, who keeps a saloon at 220 East Broadway, is quoted by The Wine and Spirit Gazette as saying:

"I obey the law as near as I know how. I close on Sunday, and on other days of the week admit no women or minors, nor do I sell to drunkards. In my view, the Sunday law should be strictly and uniformly enforced as long as it is the law."

John McGarry.

John McGarry, who keeps a saloon at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, is quoted as saying that if the present agitation leads to a modification of the law so that saloon keepers will be allowed to open on Sunday afternoon, they will be better off than they were formerly.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette in its last issue says editorially: "We live in an age of law and order and civilization, not in one of lawlessness and brute force. Obedience to the law must be enforced. And this obedience to the law, however hard in its consequences to the retail dealer, is yielded by him because he is a reputable citizen in the conduct of a legitimate business. The liquor trade does not want anarchy. The law is one thing; the wisdom of the enforcement of an obnoxious law is another.

"As in every falsehood there lurks some shadow of truth, so the strict enforcement of the absurd Sunday closing law bears the impress of beneficial results to the liquor dealer. The law is administered impartially and equally to all. The gorgeous mahogany bar and the pine counter are out of business alike on Sunday. There is much in this fact. It makes of all the men in the trade law-abiding citizens and it gives them a standing they never had before in their appeal for relief to the Legislature.

"Again the equality of the enforcement of this obnoxious law deprives the public, each and all, of what it claims to be a personal, inherent right. Hence the liquor dealer will have what he never had before—the public back of him in his demands for the repeal of a law that should never have been made."

HARRY HILL'S EXPERIENCES.

The Veteran Publican Says Mr. Roosevelt's Course Is a Manly One.

"President Roosevelt's system of strictly enforcing the excise law as it stands on the statute books, is the best and most manly course that we can expect until the law is changed," said Harry Hill, the veteran but ruddy and hale ex-champion collar and elbow wrestler, "all around sporting man," and publican yesterday.

Harry Hill talked of the excise situation as he sat on the veranda of Samuells's Grand Union Hotel at Coney Island, with his handsome little Marie Sexton, or his "chick," as he calls her, an orphan waif that he took under his wing when she was knee-high, and who now and then pestered him in charming fashion about her pet Newfoundland dog, Prince, and a dog ordinance that gave her concern.

"As long," continued the victim of police proscription, "as the present law exists, and it is not heartily and impartially enforced, just so long will it be used by politicians to attain their ends, and by the police to levy tribute or gratify revenge—I speak 'by the card.'

"Because I would not submit to be classified and booked for so much a week for police tribute, the order was given that I was not to be allowed to live in New-York, and the order was carried out. They tried to harm me even after they had convinced me that I was a marked man; but to their credit, be it said, the Brooklyn police were not influenced by what my enemies on the other side of the East River said about me.

"In speaking of Mr. Roosevelt's dealing with the excise question, I speak admiringly but regretfully. I am, as a publican, in hearty sympathy with the saloon keepers who suffer, while I know of the evils that come of not enforcing a law properly, but of using it as a club against men obnoxious to politicians or grasping police officials.

"And I won't bar any political party either, Republican though I am. There were times when both the Democratic and Republican Parties could have changed the law, but it was too valuable a factor in their schemes. If Gov. Morton wants to make a mark, let him call a special session of the Legislature and give it an opportunity to wipe out this and all other laws that can be used by unscrupulous officials for party or blackmailing purposes.

"I know what I am saying when I assert that if the harness were eased, the saloon keepers would make it a point of honor to live up to a less strict excise law. Let the law be fair, not discriminating. Forty years ago Lord Robert Grosvenor, afterward Lord Ebury, introduced a bill in Parliament which menaced the Sunday comfort of the workingmen. The workingmen said: 'Very well. If we can't have our beer Sunday, carriage folk can't ride on that day.' And there were riots in Hyde Park, and ill feeling until the bill was withdrawn.

"Speaking as a publican and as a friend of the saloon interest, I say that the present law is unfair, while I say that it should be enforced. But I doubt if it can be lived up to, and business be it is not profitable. If we had a fair law, publicans would be encouraged to respect it.

"I'll tell you why. With a fair law and a premium put on doing as nearly right as possible, the saloon keeper would not be dollar-chasing as he is to-day. The tendency would be to keep decent places and to do business within the legal hours and keep it from reproach. No self-respecting saloon keeper now would sell liquor to an intoxicated man, while if he could buy police protection and sell liquor during illegal hours he would consider the tribute money well invested. Now this sort of a thing does not exist in London, where they have a fair law, which is respected to the extent of one publican standing guard, as it were, over another.

"I don't like to talk of myself, and won't weary the public with my history, but, in view of what occurred when I was an unwilling witness before the Lexow committee, I think it right to tell of my personal experiences with the police and my antecedents.

"I came from good stock, and was born at Leatherhead, England, near the Epsom Downs, and grew up a big lad. I was driving a mail coach to Brighton for Chaplin & Horn of London when George Woolsey of Astoria, who was then eighty-four years old, engaged me for five years on a written contract to come to America and take care of his horses. I must have given him satisfaction, for he willed me $500. I went into the horse business, and then, by accident, drifted into the saloon trade and prospered until I had my place at Houston and Crosby Streets.

"A word about this. I have never in my life been arrested except on an excise complaint, or, as on one occasion, for being a party to a prize fight. I first paid an excise fee in 1850, and always had a license except when the police blacklisted me in order to blackmail me. I paid $500 for a theatrical license, and was on a par, so far as claim for police protection went, with the best houses of entertainment in the city. But, instead of asking for a police detail for my theatre, I was my own policeman, and I have yet to hear it said that my place was not orderly.

"I have no need to apologize for my patrons. All had to behave. Many of the best people came to see me. I allowed no criminal to enter, and did more than is done at ordinary theatres. I made it my business to detect thieves and rid the place of them.

"The Lincoln Club was started in my place, and there I cared for the police in the riots, feeding and sheltering them. I volunteered to find 100 men to aid the police in putting down the riots.

"Yes, that's true about the railroad paymaster and $96,000. He had that money in two grips, and he was in my place starting on a carouse. I took the bags without his knowledge, and, when he came out of his jamboree and wanted to kill himself because he had been robbed of the money, I made him happy and wear to-day this diamond pin as an evidence of his gratitude.

"Thomas C. Acton tried to enforce the excise law as Mr. Roosevelt is now doing. The excise control was in the Police Department. George Bliss was its counsel. The cry went up, 'You are ruining the Republican Party,' and the enforcement of the law was less stringent.

"I conducted my place under this régime and those of Superintendents Jourdan, Kelso, Matsell, and Walling without interference, complaint, or blackmail. I was under the immediate observation of such Captains as Dilks, Caffrey, Williamson, Welsh, Allaire, and Kealy, and was never talked to about protection money. I was liberal in those days and avoided the very appearance of meanness, and, while I had no favors to ask of the police, when I chose and in a spirit of friendship I made such presents as were suggested by circumstances and inclination.

"I began to know what a weapon the excise law is when enforced with discrimination when Murray was Superintendent, Steers Inspector, and Murphy Captain of the precinct where my place was. I have told the story on oath. Murphy had 'bled' me, and his ward man, Moran, hastened matters. Moran wanted me on his 'list.' He said I'd have to 'fall into line.' The money went 'round the corner,' and I would have to be 'down on the book' for a certain periodical amount. I rebelled. Then came the peculiar test interview with Murray and Steers, who wanted to find out if I was a 'squealer'; my appearance before the board, composed of Commissioners Nichols, Mason, French, and Matthews, and the resignation of Moran and the saving of Murphy by sending him 'up among the goats.' And all that, after I had asked Murray and Steers if they took me for a 'hayseed.'

"Then it came my turn. I would not submit to be 'booked,' and thus furnish the police with the excuse, 'Harry Hill has had to come to time, so must you,' to coerce some poor Dutchman. I was 'no good,' and was blacklisted. So I was driven from one place to another. Capt. Westervelt; when I went to Harlem Bridge, assured me that as long as I obeyed the law he would not molest me, but he got his tip from Headquarters, and, had he been otherwise disposed, could do nothing but obey them and root me out as 'a snake' and 'a squealer,' when I had simply refused to be listed as a contributor to a fund that went, as Moran informed me, 'round the corner.'

"And with all that I was good enough for the police for them to hire my steamboat Florence as the official harbor boat in place of the Seneca for a year and a half.

"I hope President Roosevelt will persist until we get a better law; and I repeat that with a better law will come a better class of saloon keepers."

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Commissioners Will Meet July 24 to Consider the Appointment of a Chief Engineer.

An executive meeting of the new East River Bridge Commission was held yesterday afternoon at 309 Broadway. All the Commissioners, with the exception of Mayor Strong, were present. Major Strong was represented by President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen.

A letter was read from Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn requesting that a formal demand be made upon the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn for the issuance of bonds for $25,000, as adopted by both cities in a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Commissioners. Mayor Schieren, who was present, said he thought it advisable to direct his Secretary to write such a letter.

A resolution was passed making the President and Vice President ex-officio members of all committees. The meeting then went into executive session to discuss the various candidates for the position of chief engineer.

Secretary Thurber said, after the meeting: "We have not yet selected a chief engineer. We have already heard three applicants for the position, and discussed their eligibility. We will consider the applications of five more candidates July 24, and after that a selection will probably be made."

Mr. Thurber said that some of the most prominent engineers in the country were applicants for the position.

ITALIAN LOVERS USE STILETTOS

In a Back Yard Three Proceed to Settle Their Claims to a Maiden by Puncturing One Another.

A three-cornered duel, with stilettos was fought yesterday afternoon in the back yard of 215 Mott Street. The participants were Joseph Larocco of 213 Mott Street, and Luigi Tracheris and Alferio Masso of 215 Mott Street. The three men are bricklayers. How the fight started is not definitely known, but it is supposed to be about a woman whom each of the men wanted to take to the Italian festival, held last night at Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue.

Stilettos were drawn, and the men were stabbing one another in fierce Italian fashion, when they were interrupted by Central Office Detectives Butler and Hahn, who happened to be in the vicinity. They arrested the three Italians and locked them up at Police Headquarters after they had been attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Larocco was stabbed in the back of the head. Tracheris had several stabs about the head, and Masso was cut across the lips. The men will be arraigned this morning in the Tombs Police Court.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND STAMPS SEIZED

Benjamin Nathanson Suspected of Having Defrauded the Government.

Internal Revenue Officers Nedjedley, Mortman, Driscoll, Hahn, McEntegart, and Strop, for three weeks have been investigating the methods employed by cigar manufacturer Benjamin Nathanson of 1,141 First Avenue in conducting his business.

They suspected that he had been defrauding the Government out of its just revenue by using old stamps and boxes for his cigars. They learned that he manufactured the cigars, put them up for sale, and sent them to a liquor store at 269 West Forty-seventh Street for disposal, and that he had been conducting the business in that manner for more than a year.

Officers Mortman, Driscoll, and McEntegart went to the saloon Monday night and seized all the cigars there, while the three other Internal Revenue men went to the factory and confiscated the entire stock, in all, 20,000 cigars. Fifteen hundred pounds of leaf tobacco and numerous old boxes and stamps were seized.

Nathanson has so far escaped arrest, but the officers expect to have him in the course of a few days, after they have looked through the record of cigar manufacturers and ascertain the names of his bondsmen. They consider this the most important seizure made in some time.

GRAY AND HIS WIFE ON TRIAL

Prosecution of the Pair Charged with the Murder of David Scollie.

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario, July 16.—The preliminary trial of Thomas Gray and his wife, charged with the murder of David Scollie, was begun here to-day before County Magistrate Edmison.

The story of the crime for which the Grays are being tried was told in The New-York Times last week, when the pair passed through this city in charge of Canadian police officers. Scollie, who was an old man, lived with the Grays in Peterborough. In February, 1894, their dwelling was burned, and the old man's charred body was found in the ruins. As the Grays claimed his property suspicion was aroused. The Attorney General investigated, with the result that Gray and his wife, who had fled to Ocala, Fla., were arrested.

Brill—Hulen.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 16.—Miss Elizabeth Snow Brill, daughter of Francis A. Brill, Town Clerk of Hempstead, was married to-night to Louis Hulen of 54 Downing Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, and was performed by the Rev. J. S. Maynard, pastor of the Hempstead Methodist Church.

The bridesmaids were Miss Luella Cornell, Miss Gussie Burch, Miss Mabel Wells, and Miss Catherine Brill. Emile Hulen, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Eugene Parsons, Herbert Fitzhugh, and Pgston Read.

Among those present at the reception were Dr. and Mrs. Louis N. Lanehart, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hulen, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brill, Miss Lydia Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burr Parsons, Louis Pike, Albert Seabury, Elbert Cooper, Seward Hamlet, Mrs. J. S. Maynard, Miss Gussie Burch, Miss Jennette Elder, Ansel Brower, Percy Powell, Miss Ida Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davidson, Augustus Davidson, the Misses Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace S. Newton, and Emile Hulen.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:25 A. M.—365 Grand Street; Isaac Packer; damage slight.

4:00

Wednesday
July 17-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

KILLED WITH CANVAS

Verdict of the Clyde Yachtsmen Concerning the Valkyrie.

BUILT TO BALANCE WEATHER RECORDS

Expected that the Cup Races Will Be Sailed in Light Breezes—Dragged in Heavy Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, July 6.—Valkyrie has been providing us here with sensations which, it is hoped, she may be able to do on the other side of the Atlantic. On the 29th, at Rothesay, she showed, in light winds and on even keel, the fastest cutter we have ever seen, and on Wednesday, July 3, she started in a good, hard breeze of northwest wind, alongside of Ailsa and Britannia, and sailed in quite an unaccountable form.

In something like a close reach, she was last following Britannia and Ailsa in over quite eight miles of the course, and under her club topsail was lying down, as we say here, "like a stuck pig." The yachting slang is not elegant, but it means more than any technical expression.

Britannia and Ailsa, in the reaching breeze, were carrying their big jackyard or club topsails. Valkyrie had hers aloft, but it could not be said she was carrying it. Notwithstanding Britannia and Ailsa were down to the lee rail, they were both going along without any great burst of broken water astern. With Valkyrie it was different. She was kicking up a cloud of spray that neither Campania nor Lucania need be ashamed of. But more remarkable, the cutter was bursting up a cloud of foam no steamer, and far less any sailing vessel, could have done just abaft the backstay runner.

If anything could mean dragging, that torrent of broken water did, but how to explain it was the trouble among the oldest of our yacht Captains and veterans among crews.

Mr. Watson's five-rater Doris, when driven hard, kicked up a similar but of course smaller surge on her weather quarter, but Doris was built under the old rule, and was for length the narrowest racing model ever seen in the Clyde. The weather surge of Doris was at once attributed to her deep and narrow body, but here was Valkyrie, in every sense quite the reverse in build. Valkyrie, with the broadest and shallowest body, and with no underbody but an attenuated keel, sending up as much wake and broken water as a big ironclad on a trial over the measured mile.

If Valkyrie had been leading Britannia and Ailsa by a mile, the explanation would have been that no cutter could be driven beyond a certain speed without such a row, but both Britannia and Ailsa were ahead, carrying their club topsails and going along quite easily without any broken water or wake to speak of. Britannia held her lead all round the course, with Ailsa in second place, and keeping about the same distance to the finish, unless there was a partial shift of wind gave one or the other a chance.

Valkyrie neither closed up nor fell astern, which was wonderful considering the wake and broken waters she was leaving behind her. But in the second turn the club topsail was dragged down, and it was noticed she was doing better. This led to the opinion of some competent judges that with a single, or even a double, reef, Valkyrie would have outsailed both Britannia and Ailsa. It seemed proved beyond all doubt that with her rail under water she loses her exceptional speed.

Since the first day of the Mudhook Club regatta was the second day's racing Valkyrie had engaged in and the first breeze of wind she had met, it was not surprising she had been caught without a reef or double reef in her mainsail, but it is not likely the same will happen again. The time has long gone past when the whole idea of winning races was piling on canvas, stout spars, and stouter rigging. With this delusion exploded, the difficulty is in designing a hull that will go through the water at high rates of speed under a moderate sail area, and it looks as if Mr. Watson had missed the solution of this problem in the Valkyrie. When the building of Valkyrie was started, and no one knew what sort of a cutter Mr. Watson would design, your correspondent ventured to remark that Mr. Watson would not run any risk by a wide departure from the Britannia, his most successful cutter, and I have not the slightest doubt that he now regrets his departure was too wide.

It would be a mistake to speak of Valkyrie as a failure. In light weather she is a miracle of speed, and yesterday, in a try with Fife's light-weather Ailsa, had no difficulty, in a light breeze, in reaching six miles and running seven in beating her by nine minutes some seconds. It was a private trial, in which Britannia could not take part, on account of her owner, the Prince of Wales, not being present. But the trial was true enough, and was just in the light weather Valkyrie likes.

The sailors' verdict here is that the Valkyrie is killed with canvas and spars, but then it has to be remembered that your Defender may be rigged and canvased up to nearly the same delicate point, and this is where, if any alterations are intended, they must be cautiously gone about. To race against smog and under-canvased yachts like Britannia and lose prizes is safe enough here, but for one breezy day in New-York Bay there may be the other three or four days of gentle winds, and then it may take the narrow-beamed Defender to keep Valkyrie alongside.

Upon the whole, Mr. Watson has done the correct thing to balance your weather records upon the average light winds of New-York Bay, and although it is regretted that Valkyrie was not equally good in light winds and heavy, the estimate was that in all probability the cup will be defended in light weather.

On the Fourth of July Valkyrie was trimmed down with eight or ten tons of lead for inside ballast, and since it has not lessened her light-weather speed, it may have improved her in heavy weather. But there is no means of trimming away her drag, and the drag means a loss of speed in breezy weather there will be no getting over.

It is just possible that in his endeavor to get quit of displacement by excessive beam, Mr. Watson has miscalculated. Of course, beam means keeping a yacht on the floor she was designed to sail upon, and so far theoretical construction is right, but disturbing elements interfere and squalls and breezy weather upset the most scientific calculations. Valkyrie has several opportunities for comparative trials with Britannia and Ailsa in the Clyde, and without doubt these will be taken advantage of. On the Fourth Valkyrie's mainsail was stripped off her after the breezy weather of the 3d, and the sailmakers have been putting it right.

It was very noticeable in the breeze of Wednesday that the gaff of the mainsail was "sagging" away to leeward, spilling both the mainsail and the jackyard topsail and burying the cutter instead of lifting her to windward. The steel boom stood the strain well, and, although it was at times dragging in the sea during the breezy sail of the 3d, it did not make the row in the water the big wooden boom would have made.

To-day, Valkyrie, Britannia, and Ailsa have a race as well as on Monday, at the Royal Clyde regatta, and it may be noticeable what the alterations on Valkyrie's trim may have done for her. But it is confessed that the cutter should have been launched in time for the English Channel matches, and thus have had sufficient time to prepare for any alterations needed. But the fear that Herreshoff might have got a useful hint led to a narrow-minded and dangerous delay.

The forty-rater matches have not been very stirring, unless for the keen rivalry which yesterday let Watson's new Caress come out in a new and first-class form. Carina, Watson's last year forty, has been rather cruelly hunted by Fife's Isolde, and yesterday Carina squared off a ledger account of grievances by luffing and badgering Isolde, while Caress was going away with a long lead. A Clyde crew is aboard Isolde, but no one was sorry that the English crews on Caress and Carina took charge of the Scotch crew and gave Caress a winning lead.

I regret to say that Niagara is meeting with scandalous treatment in the Clyde. On the 3d it was patent to every one that Fife's twenty-rater Zinita had arranged to luff up Niagara so that Fife's new twenty-rater Eucharis should win. It was blowing hard and just the day for the big Zinita to overcarry and keep in charge the Niagara. Yesterday, in lighter weather, the arrangement appeared to be for Fife's Eucharis to keep Niagara in charge and let Zinita win. But the game was not good enough, since Niagara, on the wind, at last dragged herself clear of Eucharis and fairly beat her in a jackyard topsail breeze. Since the Eucharis is an intended duplicate of Niagara and newly launched with the intention of being the Clyde novelty, the result must be satisfactory to Herreshoff.

TRIAL OF THE EXCISE INSPECTORS

Two Witnesses Testify that the Liebenows Told Them They Paid Money to Lion and Steinberger.

The Excise Board met yesterday to hear the charges made by the Parkhurst Society against Excise Inspectors Julius Steinberger and Edward Lion, alleged to have received bribes from saloon keepers. Otto Irving Wise appeared for the accused Inspectors.

Commissioner of Accounts Terry was called to submit a transcript of the testimony given by John Liebenow and his wife, Mary, before the Commissioners of Accounts July 6. They were the witnesses who said they had paid money to two Excise Inspectors in connection with the application for a license for the premises 75 Second Avenue.

It was announced that the Libenows had disappeared. Subpoena servers searched for them several days unsuccessfully.

Attorney Wise objected to the introduction of the transcript as evidence because it had been taken when the accused men were not present. The Commissioners allowed it to be introduced.

Agent Dennett swore to investigating the case at the request of Agent Rehm. When he went to Liebenow's house, he said, Mrs. Liebenow talked to him freely. She told him that her husband had paid Lion and Steinberger money at various times to secure a transfer of a license for a saloon at 75 Second Avenue.

A short time afterward the husband came in, Dennett said, and criticised his wife for telling the story. They both then went before the Commissioner of Accounts, after considerable work on his part, and made oath to the charges contained in the transcript.

William C. Rehm, of 239 East Thirteenth Street, who started the investigation, denied that he was a Parkhurst agent, but said that he sometimes played the rôle of a philanthropist as a duty he owed to the city. He said he heard of the matter early in June and called on Liebenow, who told him he paid $10 to Inspector Lion. Liebenow said he met Lion in the Excise Board rooms March 15, when he was in attendance to the transfer of a license. He said he shook hands with Lion and a $10 bill stuck to one of the Inspector's palms.

The saloon keeper told Rehm that Lion came to his place with another man and introduced him as a partner. He said he would have to have $10 more. Liebenow went to his wife and got $10, and then Lion said that he wanted $10 more for his partner, and it was paid.

Rehm said Liebenow lost over $800 in the saloon in three months.

"There must have been lots more handshaking," remarked President Murray.

Rehm was closely examined by Lawyer Wise, but his story was unshaken, although he stated that he had no personal knowledge of the matter, only what Liebenow told him.

Lawyer Wise moved that the case against Steinberger be dismissed, because, even if the testimony of the Liebenows contained in the transcript was true, there was no evidence to connect him with any wrong act.

Commissioner Murray said he didn't think Steinberger would want the charges withdrawn at this time, and the Inspector assented.

The Commissioners adjourned the hearing until Thursday at 10:30 A. M. In the meantime the Excise Commissioners, Rehm, and the Parkhurst agents will try to find the Liebenows.

PROTEST BY CITY MAGISTRATES

THEY RAISE AN ISSUE OVER THE DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

Right of Charities Commissioners to Release Disorderly Persons at the End of Five Days Disputed.

The City Magistrates propose to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court as to whether under the provisions of the Wilds act the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have the right to discharge at the end of five days prisoners committed by the City Magistrates in default of bail for good behavior.

The City Magistrates declare that justice is frustrated by the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in discharging such persons. Magistrate Charles A. Flammer said yesterday:

A man, for instance, may be arrested for beating his wife, and he can be committed under $500 bail for his good behavior for six months. He cannot give bail, and is sent to Blackwell's Island, only to be dismissed at the expiration of five days. This leaves us practically powerless to act in cases where prisoners are brought before us to answer for disorderly conduct. I have heard of several cases of dismissal, and I and my colleagues have determined to stop the practice, if possible.

Magistrate Flammer sent the following letter to the Commissioners yesterday:

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

I desire to call your attention to the practice which I am informed exists in your department in discharge persons committed in default of bail for their good behavior or to keep the peace, at the end of five days, unless it appears that they have been heretofore in your custody, in accordance with the so-called Wilds act.

On behalf of myself and a number of my associates I protest against such discharge and insist that the offenders be detained for the period of imprisonment in the commitments.

This is such a serious interference with an efficient discharge of our duties and the protection of the public that we must raise an issue as to the point involved, and therefore I propose until the hearing of any person being discharged in five days without having given bail, or ordered discharged by a competent court, to prosecute for an escape. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. FLAMMER.

President Porter of the Board of Charities and Correction said yesterday:

I have just returned from a very pleasant interview with President Flammer of the Board of Magistrates. Although I have not yet received his letter I understand that it is on its way here. I had expected something of the kind. There is, however, the pleasantest feeling between the City Magistrates and the Commissioners. We are alike anxious to have a Justice of the Supreme Court render a decision in regard to the dismissal of the class of prisoners in question.

We have caused the dismissal of all prisoners committed in default of bail at the end of five days unless they had been before in custody of the Department since the cumulative sentence law went into effect. We did this because, according to an opinion rendered by the Corporation Counsel, it was the proper course for us to pursue. We merely wish to carry out the law. Since there is a difference of opinion as to its interpretation it is best to obtain a decision by the Supreme Court.

Commissioner John P. Faure said he agreed entirely with the opinion expressed by President Porter.

The question in regard to the dismissal of prisoners committed in default of bail arose before the Police Justices retired from office.

Commissioner Porter had a conference with Magistrate Flammer late in the afternoon, and it was decided to arraign the keeper or one of the Wardens before the Magistrate on a summons, charging him with allowing a prisoner to escape, and then to hold him for trial. The Commissioners will then secure the release of their man on a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be settled in the Supreme Court.

Poisoned Her Foster Parents.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 16.—Dollie Belknap, aged fourteen, adopted daughter of Fleming Sarver and wife, of Uniontown, attempted to poison them Saturday. When accused of the crime she at first denied it, but afterward confessed and produced a letter signed by her lover, Hays Robins, the son of a wealthy family in that neighborhood, urging her to commit the deed in order to inherit from her foster parents, so that she and her lover might marry and "have a good time." Mr. Sarver died yesterday, and Mrs Sarver is not expected to live.

White Cappers Sued for Damages.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 16.—Suit has been begun in the Harrison Circuit Court for $50,000 damages against George and William Embs and Edward Hunes, three wealthy citizens, by William Henderson, a farmer, who charges that the defendants with several other men attacked his home at midnight, took him out, tied him to a tree, and beat him in an inhuman manner. He charges that the defendants took part with the White Cappers, and that he recognized them.

THE STORY OF OHL'S DEATH

His Companions Tell of the Fight with Collins.

THE SHOOTER ISSUED A CHALLENGE

Student Ohl Rushed Into the Hallway Where Collins Was Intrenched and Was Fatally Shot—The Beginning of the Trouble.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—The first testimony in the case of John S. Collins, the negro charged with the murder of Frederick Ohl, a Princeton student, was taken to-day, a jury having been secured last night.

Prosecutor Stockton, in opening the case for the State, said he intended to show that on the date of the shooting three students, Ohl, Garrett Cochran, and John Scott, met Collins and another negro named Stephen Downes; that there was a dispute between the parties which resulted in an offer to fight Collins, who threw off his coat and displayed a revolver in his hip pocket; that the trouble was patched up between the parties, and that the students separated from the negroes, going down Witherspoon Street; that they approached a fence and pulled off some pickets, having been warned against Collins; that the students returned up Witherspoon Street and met the negroes in front of Anderson's saloon, and that all the parties went in the same direction, the negroes slightly in advance of the students; that Downes entered the main entrance to the barroom at Anderson's, and Collins entered a hallway alongside; that Collins, when ten feet in the hallway, shouted to the students: "Come in here"; that when the students were just on the threshold, Collins fired, shooting Cochran; that Cochran staggered, and, regaining himself, made a start for Collins; that Collins then fired twice more, hitting Ohl twice; that every effort was made to save Ohl's life by medical skill, and that he died as a result of the wounds he received. Prosecutor Stockton further stated that the State would prove further that Collins had said he would "fix" anybody who bothered him, and that he was prepared for it.

John Thompson, the keeper of a students' boarding house, at 17 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, testified to witnessing the first quarrel, which occurred nearly opposite his house. He said the students exchanged threats with the negroes, and that all of the persons went to Anderson's hotel. He heard the shooting. Just before the shooting witness heard Collins shout, "Come in here, and I'll fix you." The witness and his brother struggled with Collins and held him until he was arrested.

Thompson was cross-examined by Judge Beasley on behalf of the prisoner. The Judge asked him if he was not a gambler, but this question was objected to by Prosecutor Stockton, and the court sustained him. Thompson stated that when the students and negroes met the second time, the students had pieces of fence palings in their hands. They were three feet long, and the students broke them in half, and carried them swinging in their hands. He could not say when the students entered Anderson's hotel, nor could he tell whether they carried the palings. He said the students entered the place hastily, and that they were invited in by Collins, with an oath and threat. Thompson further stated that he knew Downes, and advised him not to show himself, as the students were looking for him and Collins. He said he told Downes that a fight with the students.

William F. Burns of Evanston, Ill., who was graduated from Princeton this year, testified to hearing the shots fired, and said he ran to Anderson's restaurant. He ran to the hallway and heard Ohl exclaim: "My God! I'm shot." He said he heard Cochran struggling with Collins, trying to wrest the revolver from him, and then told how Thompson and his brother came up and overpowered Collins and held him until he was arrested.

Ralph J. Caples of Chicago testified to being near by at the time of the shooting, and, hearing shots, ran to the scene. He testified to seeing Collins, Cochran, and Ohl tumbling out of the hallway. He said Ohl had hold of Collins around the neck, and that Cochran took the revolver from Collins and handed it to Policeman Lawrence.

Garrett Cochran was then called. There was a powder mark on his chin, near the lip, which showed where the bullet fired by Collins had struck him. He testified to the meeting of the colored men and himself with Ohl and Scott, and said they separated after having some words. He said the students then went to a fence and secured the pickets. He said that when the students met the colored men again something was said, but he did not remember what it was. He said Ohl followed Collins into the hallway, and that he and Scott followed Ohl. Cochran stated that as he entered the hallway he saw a revolver in Collins's pocket as the latter pulled it out. He testified to making a lunge at Collins, and that the latter fired the pistol, shooting him in the mouth. He staggered back. Two other shots were fired, both of which struck Ohl. He said that neither he nor Ohl used the pickets, as there were not enough to Collins to do so. He said he forgot at the time that he had the paling.

Cochran was cross-examined by Senator Daly. He said he was nineteen years of age, and that he was nearly six feet in height. He said his weight was 157 pounds. He was asked whether he was an athlete and whether he belonged to the football team. Cochran replied that he was something of an athlete, but did not belong to the football team. He said that he, Ohl, and about twenty other students were in Anderson's saloon on the night of the murder, about an hour after the Yale-Princeton game, talking it over. He drank a bottle of beer. Ohl did not drink anything. He left the place and returned about 8 o'clock. He went away again and returned a third time. The place was crowded with students. Ohl was there, and so was Scott. It was then a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Ohl asked him to go to look for a cap that belonged to one of his classmates. Cochran went with him, and Scott accompanied them. They went into an alley on Witherspoon Street. They decided to go out through Nassau Street, and, climbing over several fences, got into that street. Cochran was the first over the fence. Collins and Downes were standing on the curb directly in front of where the students jumped over the fence. Collins made some remark to Scott, and by that time Cochran and Ohl had got over the fence. Ohl went up and asked what was the matter. Collins did not say anything, and then Ohl said: "Well, as long as you didn't mean us, it's all right." Downes then went up, and, taking hold of Collins, told him to "come on," and not to fight with the students.

Cochran said that Ohl, Scott, and himself walked away, went across the street, and pulled a picket off a fence, three feet long by three inches wide. Then the students went down to Anderson's saloon, on one side, and the two colored men walked down on the other side and the students crossed over and walked behind Collins and Downes. Cochran said they carried the sticks in their hands, and were walking past Anderson's. Collins and Downes had gone into the doorway when Collins called for the students to come in. They ran for the entrance. Cochran stated that they went in the door, and that then he was shot.

J. M. Scott, the other Princeton student, gave testimony in corroboration of Cochran's. Senator Daly cross-examined Scott, and, after he had finished, the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Body of a Christian Endeavorer.

DEDHAM, Mass., July 16.—The body of a man who had shot himself was found in a brook here yesterday. He was evidently left-handed, and about twenty-eight years of age. In his pocket was $13.60, a Christian Endeavor badge, and an envelope that had this inscription on the outside: "Read this carefully. It may be the means of saving a man."

Attorney Mrs. Hansel Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day issued an order disbarring Mrs. Mary E. Hansel, an attorney of Ellenville, N. Y., from practicing before the Interior Department because of unlawful conduct in executing pension vouchers.

THE TROUSSEAU WAS NOT SMUGGLED

Testimony Before Collector Kilbreth Which Concerned Miss Bechtel's Wedding Outfit.

Whether the trousseau of Miss Bechtel, daughter of the Staten Island brewer, which she prepared for her recent marriage to Joseph Keppler, son of Puck's former illustrator, was smuggled or not, is a question that Collector Kilbreth is trying to decide.

A complaint lodged with him several days ago led to the appearance before him yesterday of a woman manager of the millinery and dressmaking establishment of Louis B. Caney of 41 West Forty-second Street. The Collector had sent for Grace M. Caney, who had been accused of smuggling, but that young woman was not available. It appears that she sailed for Europe in February, on the Trave, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, a dressmaker. They returned on the Havel in March, Miss Caney then using the name Grace M. Carey.

At Quarantine she declared that the only thing dutiable she carried was a bronze statuette, on which she paid $17. Now it is charged that she brought Miss Bechtel's trousseau with her, and a lot of laces; that she exhibited these articles after her arrival, and boasted of her ability to smuggle as she liked.

Collector Kilbreth's visitor yesterday said Miss Caney was given to harmless boasting, which meant nothing. Miss Bechtel's trousseau, she declared, was made here, and the suspected laces had been bought at Arnold & Constable's. She explained Miss Caney's change of name on the return voyage as due to a flirtation with a German officer on the ship, with whom Miss Caney wished to impress herself as a person of quality.

TO DISTRIBUTE THE PATRONAGE

COMMISSIONERS BARKER, SUTRO, AND WELLS CONSULT DAILY.

They Have Fully Determined to Make Some Removals, but Have Not Yet Decided Who Shall Go.

No removals or appointments were made yesterday by the Commissioners of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Some will be made soon. The places in the departments not now under civil service rules are held by the four Assessors, the eighteen Deputy Tax Commissioners, and the Secretary.

President Barker was quoted as saying yesterday: "Curse patronage! The department would be better off without it."

"What I did say, when several questions on the subject of appointments were put to me, was 'cuss patronage,'" said President Barker yesterday.

"All of the clerks in this department are now under civil service rules. In fact, all the employes are except the Assessors, Deputy Commissioners, and the Secretary.

"The Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission called upon us to inquire as to the desirability of putting these in the civil service classification. Commissioners Sutro, Wells, and myself discussed the subject with him, and I think he believed when he went away that the best way was to allow the Commissioners to exercise their discretion in the selection of such important officials.

"It would be difficult to frame a series of questions that would make a fair test of a man's judgment, and sound judgment on questions relating to property values is very essential in a Deputy Tax Commissioner.

"There will be no radical, sweeping changes in this department. The work that must be done here is of a very delicate and careful character, and we would not think of making changes for the simple purpose of putting men out so that we could put other men in their places. The interests of the city will be carefully safeguarded.

"Some changes will be made. That is true, but just how many the Commissioners cannot say as yet. We are conferring with each other every day as to the efficiency and ability of those now in the department and as to the qualifications of those who are seeking appointments. No changes have been definitely determined upon as yet, and the changes will be made gradually."

The rumor was started yesterday that Commissioners Wells and Sutro had made up a slate of proposed appointments without considering President Barker's wishes. This was denied by all of the Tax Commissioners. Mr. Sutro said that he had, in fact, consulted on the subject of appointments a great deal more with President Barker than he had with Mr. Wells.

A TEAM OF ELKS DRIVEN DOWN TOWN

"Jack" and "Nettie" to Harness a Novel Sight in the City Streets.

A team of elks belonging to John H. Woodbury of 127 West Forty-second Street was driven down town yesterday. The novel spectacle of elks going among cable cars and wagons in a most docile manner attracted a great deal of attention.

The team consisted of a buck named Jack and cow named Nettie. The animals are four years old, and weigh about 400 pounds each. They conducted themselves as though they had been used to New-York all their lives. They were raised at Exeter, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Woodbury intends to take them out to his estate at Orange.

The elks were hitched to a low cart, and were driven by William Baldwin. The elks and cart were surrounded by a great crowd of men and boys whenever a halt was made. Mr. Baldwin said the elks never tried to kick, but that they sometimes struck with their fore feet. Neither Jack nor Nettie, however, showed the slightest disposition to strike any one yesterday, though boys came close enough to them to feel their noses.

One of them tried to climb up on the platform of a Third Avenue cable car, but it was gotten down again without much trouble. The passengers in the car were much surprised, and many left their seats to see a good-sized elk evidently bent on boarding the car.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE

Interesting Religious Services Held in Both Places Yesterday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 16.—Nearly 100 Sunday school teachers were present to-day at the School of Methods being conducted by the New-Jersey Sunday School Association. During the day lectures were delivered on "Class Management," "Suggestions for the Class Programme," "The Essentials of Primary Sunday School Work," "Birthday and Giving Exercises," the "Report of the Spies," and "The Brazen Serpent." The lecturers were Mrs. Alonzo Pettit of Elizabeth, Miss J. E. Dimock of Elizabeth, Prof. H. M. Hamill of Jacksonville, and the Rev. E. L. Fergusson of Trenton.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 16.—The primary students at the Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly this morning considered "The Bridge of History Completed." The normal students discussed "Imagination," and the post-graduates "The Great Week." Secretary Brown presided at the round table this afternoon, when "How and What to Read" was considered. This evening Prof. O. G. J. Schadt of Philadelphia lectured on "The Extremes of Russia."

Fire in a Storage Warehouse.

A fire occurred on the seventh floor of O'Reilly Brothers' fire-proof storage warehouse, on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday morning. It did not extend beyond the compartment in which it started.

The compartment contained $2,000 worth of furniture, trunks, and clothing, the property of Max Lowenstein of 393 Broadway, all of which was destroyed. The building was slightly damaged by smoke and by having window panes broken by the firemen.

Was Police Captain Dawson Annexed?

James Dawson, formerly Captain of the Wakefield police in the new annexed district, called at Police Headquarters yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, Ambrose Purdy, to report for duty. Dawson formerly had command of the police force of Wakefield. He claims that the police force was annexed when the town was, and by advice of counsel called at Police Headquarters to report for duty. Acting Chief Conlin being too busy to see him he went away dissatisfied.

WANT POLICE RESTRAINED

Steamboat Men Claim They Cannot Be Stopped from Selling Liquor.

STARIN LINE SEEKS AN INJUNCTION

Excise Licenses for Excursion Boats Are Issued by the State—What Is the Limit of Police Jurisdiction?

The question will shortly be raised in the courts as to the right to sell liquor, not only on Sundays, but week days as well, on the excursion boats that irregularly ply in the rivers and harbor. The Starin Harbor Transportation Company has instructed its lawyers to apply to the courts for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with the sale of liquor on their barges.

The various companies that rent barges to excursion parties have been having considerable trouble recently in getting licenses to sell beer and liquor. The laws seem to be rather vague to the steamboat men.

In the old days an excursion party hiring a barge was able to sell drinks if they "fixed" it with the police beforehand, so it is said. But there has been a change. The granting of licenses seems to rest with the State Controller's office. Almost any one except the steamboat men seems to be able to get these licenses.

"Here's the way it has been done," explained an officer of one of the barge companies to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon. "A caterer sought a license to serve drinks to an excursion party that had hired one of our barges. He went to a man named Jacob Hess, said to be a State Excise Inspector, gave him the license fee of $30, and obtained a license good for the season. After he serves his party he holds the license on our boat for the remainder of the season. We can't get another one. He will sell this license at $30 a day to excursion parties and make a good thing out of it. The man has no connection with the company at all, and yet he is able to hold down our property.

"I started out myself a while ago to secure licenses for several of our barges. I first went to the Board of Excise. They said they had nothing to do with it, and sent me to a branch of the State Controller's office in a Park Row office building. There they told me that a man named Jacob Hess of 223 East Tenth Street had charge of that business. I could not find Mr. Hess at his house, and was told that he had an office at 47 Exchange Place. Such a man was occasionally seen there, but had no office. Then, being a busy man, I gave the matter up, and have communicated with the Controller's office at Albany."

Capt. Egerton, Superintendent of the Starin Company, was interviewed on the subject of police jurisdiction over the barges.

"We believe the police do not have jurisdiction beyond high-water mark. The local Excise Board does not claim further authority. Here is a letter written to one who applied to them for a license for his excursion party on one of our barges."

The letter was as follows:

Board of Excise, July 16, 1895.

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Board of Excise to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 8 and in answer thereto to say that the Board of Excise has no jurisdiction over the licensing of steamboats or vessels. The Controller of the State has exclusive charge of that part of excise licenses, but would suggest to you that you inquire from the owners of the vessel that you propose to have your excursion upon and ascertain from them if they have a license from the State Controller, which would entitle you to sell beer. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. COYLE, Secretary.

"Now, if the State has control over these waters," continued Capt. Egerton, "what right have the municipal police to interfere? That's the point we expect to have the courts establish."

Capt. Copeland of the patrol said:

"The right of the police to enforce the laws upon the waters contiguous to this county are established by law. We look after lawbreakers from Oyster Island to Red Hook, up the Hudson to the Yonkers line, up the east side to Hart's Island, and over to the low-water mark in Jersey City. If a steamboat or a barge has a license issued by the State Controller, we do not interfere on week days. These permits are issued at $30 the season, through State Excise Commissioner Jacob Hess of 223 East Tenth Street."

Mr. Hess was not at home when a reporter called last evening.

BARGE BARTENDERS ARRESTED.

They Could Not Be Landed in New-York, So They Were Held in Brooklyn.

The Jerome Club of Brooklyn went on an excursion up the Hudson on the barge Nelson yesterday, and, as is usual on such occasions, beer and other liquors were dispensed. Two policemen from the police boat Patrol were on board. They observed that the bar was not provided with a license, and arrested the bartenders, George E. Fanning of 279 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn; John Fitzpatrick of 23 Jasper Place, and John Miller of 308 Prospect Avenue.

The Captain of the barge refused to land in New-York, so the policemen could not take the prisoners ashore. When the barge arrived in Brooklyn the prisoners would not come to this city.

The police of the Eleventh Precinct, Brooklyn, offered to take the men in custody and keep them overnight, until the question of jurisdiction was decided. They will be arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court this morning.

THE NUNS EXPELLED FROM ECUADOR

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell Intercedes in Their Behalf.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell of New-York had an audience to-day with Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department, with reference to the recent expulsion from Calceta, Ecuador, of several American nuns, who settled in that country eight years ago. The expelled nuns were Sister Genevieve and two assistants, Frances de Sales and Josephine.

These ladies claim to have been driven out of Calceta by the leaders of the Liberal Party, who recently inaugurated a rebellion against the Government. This morning Mr. Campbell received a letter from Sister Genevieve, who is now staying at St. Walburg's Convent, at Elizabeth, N. J., stating that twenty-two Benedictine sisters in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador, are unprotected, and asking that their helpless condition be made known to the American authorities, inasmuch as all of the number are Americans.

Acting Secretary Adee informed Mr. Campbell that the expulsion of the three sisters, as well as the necessity of protecting the others remaining in Ecuador, would be brought at once to the attention of the American Minister at Quito. Mr. Campbell also desired to know if an indemnity could not be given to the three expelled sisters as a compensation for their treatment by the revolutionists, but the Acting Secretary was disposed to believe that this could not be done.

New Naval Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following young men have been appointed to cadetships at the United States Naval Academy: R. W. Turner, McGregor, Iowa; Fred Potter, alternate, Henry, Ill.; C. W. Cole, alternate, Toledo, Ohio; Oliver Newman, Newport, Ky.; E. I. Hawes, alternate, Covington, Ky.; Eldredge Baskin, alternate, Bishopville, S. C.; R. Y. Conrad, alternate, Winchester, Va.; P. B. Bishop, Powell's Station, Tenn.; Archibald Jordan, New-York City; William M. Jeffers, alternate, New-York City; H. H. Evans, Aberdeen, Miss.; F. E. Rockwell, alternate, Junction City, Kan.; L. C. Broughton, Marysville, Kan.; J. G. Clark, alternate, Bad Axe, Mich.; J. M. Taylor, Port Austin, Mich.; N. A. Schuck, Toledo, Ohio; C. L. Conder, McGaheysville, Va.; C. P. Huff, Butler, Mo.; Paul Foley, New-York City; E. J. Sadler, alternate, Sedan, Kan.; R. D. Scott; alternate, Marysville, Kan.; E. B. Lartmer, Wichita, Kan., and R. T. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

WHISKY FOR ALL EMERGENCIES

THE CHARITIES COMMITTEE'S FUND SPENT ALL AT ONCE.

The Assembly Committee Learns Nothing Save that Col. Gott Lives on What He Saved from His Salary.

Col. B. Frank Gott, ex-President of the Kings County Board of Charities and Correction, yesterday told the Assembly Committee on Cities, which is investigating his administration of the Charities Department, that he is out of work and is looking for employment. He was on the witness stand in the City Court room all day.

Mr. Hirsh asked Col. Gott to explain an item of $458.50 for two hot-water boilers supplied by Contractor Wakeman. Col. Gott could not explain it, but protested that there was no collusion between himself and Mr. Wakeman.

Mr. Hirsh next asked Col. Gott why the emergency fund of only $500 was expended for liquors purchased from P. J. Montague. The board's minutes for Sept. 30, 1890, showed that Montague sold to the board four barrels of whisky, a cask of sherry, and a barrel of alcohol, and the bill amounted to $523.73. The whisky was charged for at the rate of $1.85 a gallon, whereas the board received bids from other dealers for 500 gallons of whisky at $1.60.

Col. Gott said he thought that the bidder to whom the contract for whisky was awarded had failed to supply it, and had notified the board to purchase elsewhere, and charge it to his account. Such things often happened, he said.

But the board's books contained no record of the matter, and Col. Gott said Storekeeper William McLaughlin, who is also an ex-Assemblyman, and a nephew of Hugh McLaughlin, might have purchased the whisky.

"Didn't McLaughlin know he had no contract to go by but that the Commissioners had it?" he was asked.

"Yes, he would know that goods would be delivered within a reasonable time."

"You have said a contract calls for delivery on demand?"

"Well, two or three weeks would be a reasonable time."

"You would say a man going into Montague's and buying two or three weeks after he had wanted the whisky, would be obeying orders?"

"Yes, or anywhere he could get the goods at a reasonable price."

"Didn't you suggest to the storekeeper to go to Montague's and buy?"

"No."

"You don't use a cask of sherry for an emergency?"

"Yes, a cask might be an emergency for hospital purposes."

"Now, you know you are not telling the truth. A whole cask wouldn't be in use in an emergency. Would you use four barrels of whisky in an emergency?"

"Yes; it might be necessary before the contractors delivered whisky to lay in a stock."

"The emergency account was $500."

"Yes."

"And you had to spend more than the amount of the entire fund in one month?"

"It may have been an emergency that required the purchase."

"That bill was approved by you?"

"It was approved by the storekeeper."

"Then he is the sole person responsible?"

"Yes."

"He had authority to buy more than the emergency account?"

"It would seem so."

"You could give no other explanation of that large whisky bill?"

"No."

"What is your business?"

"I have no business."

"No means of income?"

"No. I have a trifling bank account."

"Do you live on your wife's means?"

"No. I live on what little I saved from my salary."

"Your salary was $3,000, and was raised to $5,000?"

"Yes."

"You saved money at $3,000 a year?"

"Yes."

"You had five or six years of increased salary?"

"Yes, and I'm now seeking employment."

Mr. Hirsh questioned Col. Gott about the juggling of schedules and contractors' bids, but he professed entire ignorance. Nor could he tell much about the workings of the County Farm. He denied again that goods were shipped to him from Southtown.

"Did you consider it your duty as President of the Board to give the acts of your subordinates a personal supervision?"

"Yes, to a certain extent, but not to suspect every one of being dishonest. I can't specify just what I did in the way of supervision."

Assaulted Witnesses with a Chair.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., July 16.—Nicholas Kadner was arraigned in court to-day on the charge of assaulting Joseph Standler, a wealthy wine merchant. During the testimony Kadner seized a chair and struck both Standler and the witness who was testifying over the head with it.

Judge Breder ordered the prisoner removed to the county jail. He will be placed on trial to-morrow, and the additional charges of assaulting the wine merchant a second time, and the witness, may be made against him.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

GOOD TIMES HERE AGAIN.—Prosperity under the new tariff comes to stay.

STAMBULOFF IS STABBED.—An attempt to kill Bulgaria's ex-Prime Minister.

PIETZEL CHILDREN FOUND.—Another chapter of Holmes's remarkable career of crime.

AN ARMY OF ENDEAVORERS.—Fifty thousand delegates at the Boston Convention.

A TORNADO'S DEADLY FURY.—Its ravages in New-Jersey and on Long Island.

TORIES' GREAT VICTORY.—English Liberal Party disrupted by the betrayal of Gladstone.

BANKERS DISCUSS MONEY.—Reforms suggested at the Saratoga Convention.

ON TOWARD PROSPERITY.—Indications of the renewal of business activity.

THE GRANTS IN THE WEST.—Their pleasant home on the Pacific coast.

GEN. G

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Raid on Chicago Gas Causes a Five-Point Drop.

RAILWAY STOCKS CONTINUE FIRM

Sugar Showing Renewed Strength—The Bear Position in Distillers Becoming Perilous—New Bonds for Tennessee Coal and Iron.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The bears continued their attack on the industrials to-day, but with the exception of a decline in Chicago Gas, which at one time extended to 5½ points, the result of their operations was not a pronounced success. The break in Gas of course influenced the other industrials adversely, but they were by no means weak. A decline of 2½ points in Tennessee Coal and Iron was due to liquidation on a rumor that the company intends to issue bonds to retire its preferred stock, to take up the floating debt, and to provide sufficient funds to erect a large Bessemer steel plant.

Chicago Gas seems to be without friends. It closed yesterday at 55⅝, opened at 55, sold ¾ higher and then broke to 40⅞. In the final fifteen minutes the stock rallied to 51, closing at that price, making the net loss for the day 4⅝ points. The trading in the stock amounted to more than 73,000 shares. In view of the very heavy selling it is somewhat remarkable that the loaning rate for the stock fails to show the existence of a short interest. Under ordinary circumstances this would mean heavy liquidation by investors, but at this time it indicates nothing more than masterful manipulation. Mr. Keene and his following undoubtedly have been buyers of the stock since the recent break, and it is unquestionably some of this stock which was thrown on the market to-day. When the stock was weakest in the afternoon, rumors of a receivership were current, but the attorney for the company, with Attorney General Moloney gave prompt denial to the story. Officials of the company still insist that there is nothing in its condition to justify the course of the stock in the market.

Sugar was only moderately active, but was strong. It sold up to 108, and closed at 107⅞, a net gain of ⅝. It begins to look as if some one was picking up the stock at these prices. The pressure against Distillers was continued, but it closed only ⅝ lower than yesterday. As the time for the transfer of the property to the Reorganization Committee is near at hand, and all efforts to impede the reorganization having proved fruitless, the position of the large short interest is becoming somewhat interesting. Leather preferred was depressed to 81½, but rallied sharply to 86¼, its net loss being 2. The short interest is also large in this stock, and this afternoon it loaned at a premium. Rubber stocks were firm, both the common and preferred closing at fractional gains.

There was not much activity in the railway list, and it reflected only to a very moderate degree the movement in the industrials. The Grangers closed practically unchanged. Southern Railway stocks also held well, and the Vanderbilts were strong, Lake Shore advancing a point. There was the usual fluctuation in Reading, and it closed a shade lower, at 17¾. The other coal stocks were firm. There was no news on the coal situation, but the radical restriction of production is regarded as highly encouraging. The low-priced specialties were without feature. News as to the general situation was favorable, crop reports and current railway earnings continuing satisfactory.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand, and the supply was good. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper in fair supply, and all good names found ready buyers. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $110,935,938, and the balances were $8,210,116. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $983,147.

Money in London, 1¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at 4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/16 premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,483,461
Imports for the same period	21,508,433
Net exports	$11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,609,073
Net exports to date, 1892	39,498,343

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute....1
Erie Tel. & Tel....2
Lake Shore....1
New-York & New-England....1
United States Rubber....¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil....1½
American Cotton Oil pf....¾
Chicago Gas....4⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron....1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf....1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf....⅞
Morris & Essex....1
National Linseed Oil....⅞
New-Jersey Central....1½
Philadelphia & Reading....⅝
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf....1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron....2¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were moderately active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925....1½
Erie 2d con. cfs....1
Oregon Railway & Nav. col. tr. 5s, t. r....1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d....1
Seaside & B. H. 1st....1
Southern Pacific, Arizona 1st....1

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas L. & Coke 1st....2
Consolidated Gas, Chicago 1st....2
Dal. & Waco 1st....1
Kansas & Texas 4s....1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d....1⅜

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $10,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 112¾, and $1,500 do at the same price. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112⅜	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	123	123¼
4s, c., 1925	124	124½
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	115⅞
5s, c., 1904	116⅜	117
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¾, and $4,000 Georgia 4½s at 116.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149½	149½	149½	149½	147	150	10
Alton & Terre Haute	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	64½	66	200
American Cotton Oil	25⅜	25⅜	23½	24½	23¾	24	2,500
American Cotton Oil pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	72½	74	165
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	115	5
*American Sugar Refining	106⅝	108	106⅜	107⅜	107¼	107⅝	47,829
*American Sugar Refining pf	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	100	100¼	30
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co	96½	96½	96½	96½	94½	97	20
American Tobacco	107¼	108	107	107⅝	107⅜	107½	15,712
At., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	2,885
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	20
Canada Southern	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	415
Chicago Gas	55	55⅜	49⅞	51	50⅞	51	73,735
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅞	99	98¼	98⅜	98⅝	98¾	4,130
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85¾	86¼	85½	85⅝	85⅝	85⅞	9,100
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45	45½	104
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	9,280
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122	123	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	71⅜	72	71⅜	71½	71¼	71½	2,749
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9	640
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38¾	37¾	37¾	37⅜	38	908
Delaware & Hudson	130½	130½	130	130¼	130¼	131	965
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	163	163	163	162½	163½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	47	48	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9½	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	19¼	20⅜	19¼	19¾	19⅜	19¾	10,139
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	98	99½	100
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	60	60	60	59½	60½	150
General Electric	35¾	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅝	1,210
Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½	98¼	99½	200
Illinois Steel Co.	72	72	72	72	72	70	72	100
Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜	25½	125
Lake Erie & Western pf	85	85	84¼	84½	83½	84¾	85
Lake Shore	148½	149¼	148¾	149	149¼	149⅝	505
Long Island	85½	85½	85½	85½	85	87½	436
*Long Island Traction	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	12	200
*Long Isl. Trac., 1st in. pd.	15	15	15	15	14½	16½	100
Louisville & Nashville	59¼	59½	59	59¼	59	59¼	1,510
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	150
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	25½	26⅜	25½	26⅜	25	26½	300
Manhattan Consolidated	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½	728
Mexican National certs	2¼	2¼	2	2	1¾	2½	900
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20	20½	300
Mineapolis & St. L. 1st pf	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	81	82¼	81
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	46	47	46	46½	46½	48	700
Minnesota Iron	61	64	61	64	62½	63	10
Missouri Pacific	32¾	33½	32½	32½	32½	32¾	910
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	17½	18⅜	420
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	37⅜	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37	3,070
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	23½	24½	7
Morris & Essex	162¼	162½	162	162	..	..	200
*National Lead Co	35	35¼	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34¾	1,800
*National Lead Co. pf	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¾	1,143
National Linseed Oil	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28¾	29	30	100
†New-Jersey Central	101¾	102½	100½	100½	100¼	100½	1,802
New-York Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞	101⅜	413
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	48⅜	48⅜	47½	48½	47½	48½	912
New-York & New-Haven	200	200	200	200	..	..	10
New-York, Lack. & Western	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	..	5
New-York, Lake Erie & West.	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	28¼	28½	28	28	28½	28¾	600
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	300
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	50
Northern Pacific pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅝	18¼	170
Oregon Improvement	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼	110
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	7½	100
Pacific Mail	29	29	28¾	28¾	28	28½	510
Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	6	..	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅝	50
Philadelphia & Reading	18½	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	18	10,200
Pittsburg & Western pf	31	31	31	31	30	31	200
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	52	100
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	116	116	116	116	115	116¼	30
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7¾	700
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¼	17¼	17	17	16¾	17	1,134
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½	40	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117	119	100
Southern Pacific	24½	24½	24	24	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	830
Southern Railway pf	42⅜	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42	3,970
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34½	34½	32⅜	32½	32½	32¾	14,100
Texas Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝	335
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C	6	6	6	6	6	7	50
United States Cordage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1	1¼	300
United States Cordage pf	2	2	2	2	2	2¼	30
United States Rubber	40¾	40¾	39⅝	39⅞	39¾	40¾	2,725
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	10
*United States Leather	16	16¾	16	16¼	16¾	16½	2,845
*United States Leather pf	83	83¼	81½	83¼	83	83½	13,500
Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	100
Wabash pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19½	590
Wells-Fargo Express	109½	109½	108½	108½	107	112	20
Western Union Telegraph	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	90⅝	91¼	3,025
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17	16½	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	3,705
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53¼	53¼	52⅝	53¼	52½	54	400
Total sales							263,697

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	..	..	200

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s
Trust Co Certfs
1,000....76½
30,000....76½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d
3-4s. Class A.
Trust Co Certfs
1st instlmt paid
20,000....20½
17,000....20
1,000....20½
10,000....28¾
10,000....28¾
Atlantic & Pac Inc
1,000....5
Baltimore & Ohio 5s
1885-1925
1,000....113¼
Broadway & 7th Av
1st Cons 5s
2,000....113⅞
Bklyn. W. & W Co 5s
1,000....107½
6,000....107½
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000....103½
Canada Southern 2d
1,000....107½
Central N J G M 5s
15,000....115⅞
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000....83¾
Ches & O R & A Div
1st Cons 4s
15,000....96¼
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
10,000....120
Chic, B & Q Cons 5s
9,000....106½
4,000....106⅝
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000....100⅞
Chic & E Ill Gen 6s
16,000....100
Chic G L & C Co 1st
1,000....90
Chic & Ind Coal 1st
1,000....100
Chic & Nor Pac 1st
Trust Co Certfs
5,000....46¼
10,000....46
Chic & Northwestern
25-year Deb 5s
3,000....106¾
Chic, R. I. & P. 5s
1,000....105
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000....127½
Chev, C, Chic & St L
St Louis Div 4s
4,000....94½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
2,000....93
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
2,000....93½
Colorado Mid'd 4s
4,000....25¼
10,000....25⅝
Trust Co Certfs
8,000....26
10,000....25½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
20,000....110½
Consumers' Gas Co
of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000....80½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
3,000....86
East Tenn., Va & Ga
Cons Gold 5s
1,000....109
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
1,000....86¾
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s
1,000....102
Erie 1st Mortgage
1,000....106¾
Erie 2d Mortgage
2,000....115¾
Erie Cons Gold 7s
11,000....134½
Grand R & Ind 4s
6,000....71
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
1,000....71
Ill nois Cent, Western Line 1st 4s
25,000....103½
Ill Central 4s, 1953
2,000....103½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
5,000....80¼
3,000....81
Kan Pac 1st Cons
Trust Co Certfs
5,000....73
Kansas Pacific 6s
Denver Division
Assented
4,000s220f....109
1,000....109
Lacles Co Elev 1st
2,000....80¼
Laclede Gaslight Co
of St L 1st 5s
1,000....90¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000....101⅞
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
10,000....110⅜
L Island Ferry 4½s
2,000....94½
Louisville & Nashv
N O & Mob 2d
1,000....108
Louisville & Nashv
Pens & Atl 1st
2,000....104
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
4,000....100
Manhatn R'y Con 4s
2,000....101
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000....74⅝
Mil, L S & W Inc
2,000....110
Mil & St Paul Cons
1,000....120½
Mil & St Paul 1st
Chic & Mo Riv 5s
1,000....105¾
Mil & St P G M 4s
Series A
5,000....95½
Minn & St L Con 5s
4,000....102
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
6,000....87
Morris & E 7s, '71
1,000....119
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000....105
N Y Elevated 1st
4,000....107
N Y, Lake Erie & W'n New 2d Consol, D M & Co
Certfs Stamped
6,000....68
Nor Pac 1st Reg
5,000....115⅝
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
10,000....61
7,000....60¾
6,000....61
4,000....61½
3,000....60½
10,000....60¾
10,000....61
Nash, C & St L Con
1,000....101¾
2,000....101¾
N Y, Ontario & W'n
Refunding 4s
3,000....93¾
Nor Pac 2d Coupon
5,000....101½
10,000....102
2,000....101¼
North Pac Cons 5s
25,000....41
18,000....40¾
20,000....41
86,000....41
5,000....40¾
9,000....41
10,000....41¼
9,000....41
Trust Co Certfs
37,000....40¾
35,000....41
5,000....40¾
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
10,000....93¾
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
6,000b3....51
5,000....50¾
5,000....51
12,000....50¾
Oregon R & Nav Co
Collat Trust 5s
Trust Receipts
11,000....64¾
5,000....65
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000....98¾
2,000....98½
12,000....98½
Trust Co Certfs
7,000....98½
Oreg S L & U N Con
Trust Receipts 4s
2,000....45⅝
Peoples' G & C. Chic
2d Gtd 6s
1,000....105
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
1,000....101
Peo & Eastern Inc
1,000....27
Phila & Reading 1st
Pref Inc
5,000....34½
15,000....34
5,000....34½
55,000....34
5-1 Pref Inc
2,000....15¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
5,000....78
Trust Rece pts
20,000....69⅝
15,000....69½
15,000....69⅝
Pitts, Ft W & C 3d
2,000....131
Pitts & W'n 1st 4s
2,000....83¼
Rio Grande W'n 1st
2,000....77¼
Roch & Pitts 1st
1,000....125
St L & Iron Mt 5s
10,000....82¾
St L Southw'n 1st
8,000....81
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
2,000....38⅜
5,000....38
St Paul & Duluth 2d
1,000....105
St. Paul, M & M 1st
Montana Cent 6s
5,000....117
Montana Central 5s
5,000....104
Montana Ext 4s
3,000....95¼
San An & Ar P 4s
8,000....65¼
10,000s3....65
Scioto Val & N E 4s
5,000....83¾
Seaside & B B 1st
5,000....88½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
3,000....97¼
7,000....98
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000....98¾
23,000....98
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000....94½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000....93¾
4,000....93
4,000....93¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
2,000....30½
3,000....30½
3,000....30¼
10,000....30
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st
5,000....71½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000....106¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000....107
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
4,000....39½
U S Cordage Co 1st
3,000....39
U S Leather Co 6s
10,000....114½
1,000....114⅜
Utah & North'n 5s
2,000....86
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000....77
5,000....76¾
West Shore Gtd 4s
4,000....105
W'n N Y & Penn Gen
3,000....47¾
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
14,000....18½
West'n Pac Bonds
10,000....106
10,000....105½
W'n U Col Trust 5s
1,000....110¾
Whel ng & L E 1st
1,000....104
Wilkes & East 1st
7,000....89
Wiscon Cen Co 1st
10,000....55¾
Total sales....$1,241,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64
B. O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	105
Brunswick Company	2¼	3¼
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	21	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	58
Burlington, C. R. & N	45	..
Canadian Pacific	56½	57
Cedar F. & M	10	..
Central Pacific	18½	19½
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	56
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	100
C. & N. W. pf	144	146
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
C., H. V. & T. pf	24½	25½
C. H. V. & T. pf	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	..
Consolidated Gas Company	141½	143
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	40½	..
Detroit Gas	29	..
*D., S. S. & A	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	..	14
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	44
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	..
Flint & P. M	16	..
Flint & P. M. pf	40	44
Great Northern pf	125	130
G. B. & W., t. r	¾	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2½	3½
Homestake	23	25
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	16½	18
Lowa Central	10½	11
Iowa Central pf	32½	35
Joliet & Chicago	100	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7½	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	..
Laclede Gas	24½	25
Laclede Gas pf	80	86
L., St. L. & T	..	1½
Manhattan Beach	4½	7
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	106⅜	108⅝	106⅜	107½	14,900
Am. Tobacco	107½	108	107	107⅜	700
Am. Cot. Oil	24½	24½	24½	24½	10
At., T. & S. F.	10	10	9¾	9¾	140
Cent. of N. J.	101¾	102¼	101¼	101⅞	170
L. & N	59¼	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	540
Mo. Pac	33¼	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	450
Nat. Lead	35	35⅞	34½	34½	610
New-Eng	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	40
Phil. & Rdg	18¾	18¾	17¼	18	5,020
Rio Grande W'n 1st	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	1,000
Roch & Pitts 1st	125	125	125	125	1,000
St L & Iron Mt 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	1,000
St L Southw'n 1st	80	81	80	81	1,000
St L Southw'n 2d Inc	38	38	38	38	1,000
St Paul & Duluth 2d	105	105	105	105	1,000
St. Paul, M & M 1st	117	117	117	117	1,000
Montana Cent 6s	117	117	117	117	1,000
Montana Central 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
Montana Ext 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	1,000
San An & Ar P 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	1,000
Scioto Val & N E 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1,000
Seaside & B B 1st	88½	88½	88½	88½	1,000
So Pac of Ariz 1st	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1,000
Southern Ry 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1,000
Tex & N O Cons 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	1,000
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	30½	30½	30½	30½	1,000
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st	71½	71½	71½	71½	1,000
Union Pac 1st, 1898	107	107	107	107	1,000
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	39½	39½	39½	39½	1,000
U S Leather Co 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1,000
Wabash 2d 5s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	1,000
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	18½	18½	18½	18½	1,000
Wilkes & East 1st	89	89	89	89	1,000
Wiscon Cen Co 1st	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	1,000
Total sales					$1,241,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & N. W.	98¾	99¼	98¼	98¼	730
Chicago Gas	55	55⅜	49⅛	51	32,770
C., R. I. & P.	71⅞	72	71⅞	71½	220
C., B. & Q.	85¾	86¼	85⅝	85⅞	5,160
C., M. & St. P.	68⅜	68⅜	68¼	68¼	6,860
Dist. & C. F.	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19¾	1,070
Gen. Elec.	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	250
Laclede Gas.	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅞	300
Total sales					76,210

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d A	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	$14,000
A., T. & S. F. 4s	76½	76½	76½	76½	5,000
B'way & 7th Av. con	108	108	108	108	4,000
Can. So. 2d	107½	107½	107½	107½	2,000
Col. M. 4s cfs.	26	26	26	26	4,000
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	61	61	61	61	8,000
Cal., H. V. & T. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	$3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	105	105	105	105	3,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	41	41	41	41	18,000
P. & R'dg. 1st pf. inc	34	34	34	34	15,000
P. & R'dg. gen.	78	78	78	78	4,000
Penn. & R'dg. gen. cfs	69½	69½	69½	69½	5,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	30	30	30	30	10,000
Total sales					$97,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Com. Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Iron Silver	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Total sales					900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	67⅝	68⅝	66⅞	68	1,165,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
†Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf	43	..
American Typefounders'	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	35	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23½	24¾
Barney & smith pf. stock	75	..
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
†Beckwith Construction pf	68	..
81'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	179¼	181
Brooklyn Traction	17½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	66	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85	86½
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
†Central & South American Tel.	118	124
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co., New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29, Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
42 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. YORK
120 BROADWAY. NEW
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.

Financial.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

The United States Cordage Co.:

A plan of reorganization has been formed under which you have been invited to deposit your bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company. It appears to be the best of which circumstances admit. New money has to be raised, and no plan to raise it, except by a first lien, has yet been suggested. We have deposited our bonds and those we represent, and advise the prompt acceptance of this plan and the deposit of bonds under it as the only means, in our judgment, of averting further heavy losses. We believe that if the mills are closed and the business of the company passes to competitors, further disaster will result to the bondholders.

New-York, July 12, 1895.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
W. W. SHERMAN,
Prest. of Nat. Bk. Commerce.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Am. Exchange Natl. Bank.
DUMONT CLARKE,
Prest. Chemical Natl. Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Department, No. 5003.

WANTED.

Title Guarantee & Trust.
Paterson R'y Consolidated 6s.
Buffalo R'y Consolidated 5s.
Pratt & Whitney preferred stock.
Western Gas Co. (Milwaukee) 5s.
Brooklyn Traction Co. common and preferred stocks.

GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 Broad St.
Telephone 2137 Cortlandt.

AMERICAN SURETY CO.,
MARYLAND TRUST CO.,
Sold by
CHARLES R. SICKELS,
Investment Securities,
60 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION
Central Railroad and Banking Co.
OF GEORGIA.

Sufficient deposits of securities have been already made to render the Plan of Reorganization operative according to its terms.

Under agreement reached between Messrs. **Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan,** intending purchasers, and the Savannah & Western Bondholders' Protective Committee, the Plan of Reorganization has been modified, in accordance with its terms, as to the allotment, classes, and amounts of securities to Savannah & Western Bondholders.

It has also been amended in the allotment of securities to the Savannah & Atlantic Bondholders.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization as modified can be obtained at the Mercantile Trust Company, or office of Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, Mutual Life Building, and the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia.

All holders of stock and securities covered by the Plan (except Savannah & Western Bonds, which should be deposited with the Borg Committee) are hereby notified that their securities must be deposited with the undersigned, or the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia, on or before July 25th, 1895, in order to entitle them to any participation in said Plan. The purchasers reserve the right to exclude or impose terms upon any securities tendered after such date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
July 12, 1895.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1895.

To the Bondholders, Coupon Holders, and Stockholders of the

Milwaukee Street Railway Co.

About 90 per cent. of the bonds and stocks of the MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY having been deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the plan of reorganization has been declared effective, and further deposit of securities thereunder will be received by the said Trust Company only on payment of $10 for each bond and $1.00 for each share.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
CHARLES W. WETMORE, } Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary, 15 Broad St.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel, 45 Wall St.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, July 17, 1895,

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

30 shares German-American Insurance Co.
100 shares Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
152 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
30 shares Brooklyn Warehouse & Dry Dock Co.
12 shares Ninth National Bank.
20 shares Continental Insurance Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares 1st National Bank, Jersey City.
$2,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich. R. R. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Trust Receipts.)
50 shares American Fire Ins. Co.
30 shares Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
12 shares Central National Bank.
15 shares 1st National Bank, Jersey City.
100 shares the Royal Salt Co. of Mt. Morris, N. Y.
$10,000 John W. Young & Sons Co. 6% White Plains, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$15,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Gold Bds., 1926.
$5,000 N. J. Electric Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
100 shares Consolidated Fireworks Co., preferred.
100 shares Consolidated Fireworks Co., common.
50 shares American Fire Ins. Co.
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.
50 shares N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R.
$2,000 Utah Southern R. R. General Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds.

Copartnership Notices.

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.—The undersigned, desiring to form a special partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify and declare:

1. The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, buying, and selling cigars, and buying and selling leaf tobacco, and buying and selling all articles appertaining or incident to the said business.

3. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are EMIL SEIDENBERG, who resides at the Graham House, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, who resides at Number 364 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the said city, and ADOLF STIEFEL, who resides at Number 6 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the said city, all of whom are general partners, and BERNHARD BEINECKE, who resides at Number 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, in the said city, a special partner, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, who resides at Number 42 East Seventy-third Street, in the said city, a special partner.

4. The said BERNHARD BEINECKE, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership.

5. The said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of June, 1895, and terminate on the 30th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

EMIL SEIDENBERG,
JOSEPH SEIDENBERG,
ADOLF STIEFEL,
BERNHARD BEINECKE by J. HESDORFER,
J. HESDORFER,
JOS. HESDORFER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally appeared EMIL SEIDENBERG, JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, ADOLF STIEFEL, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me came JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me personally known and known to me to be the attorney in fact of BERNHARD BEINECKE, who is one of the persons described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as and for the act and deed of said BERNHARD BEINECKE, by virtue of a power of attorney duly executed by the said BERNHARD BEINECKE, bearing date May 20th, 1895.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SEIDENBERG, being duly sworn, does depose and say that he is one of the general partners in the firm of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.; that the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. by BERNHARD BEINECKE, and the like sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership by JOSEPH HESDORFER, said BEINECKE and said HESDORFER being the special partners in the said partnership.

EMIL SEIDENBERG.
Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1895.
M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
57 and 59 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, July 15, 1895.
78TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date. C. C. LITTLE,
Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES

Most Satisfactory Increase in Their Resources Since the First of Last January.

ALBANY, July 16.—Abstracts are herewith given of the reports of six trust companies doing business in New-York State for the year ended June 30, as made to the State Superintendent of banking. The aggregate of the resources of these companies on Jan. 1 last was $92,859,000, and the surplus $9,011,000. By the reports just made the resources foot up $96,476,000, and the surplus $9,103,000:

	Central of New-York.	People's of Hamilton of Nassau.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.
Bonds and mortgages	$67,216	$513,417	$728,025	$489,400	$974,140	$1,000,000
Stock investments	6,709,718	5,383,445	4,392,780	1,227,822	1,209,348	2,117,894
Loaned on collaterals	22,304,504	15,457,529	2,355,129	918,300	231,300	1,221,822
Real estate personal securities	850,000	154,700	60,000	14,888		
Real estate	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,020,278	6,228,255	3,220,000
Cash items	8,665,436	6,695,995	1,237,438	613,302	429,104	175,000
Other assets	352,407	362,850	87,401	49,133	23,852	66,004
Total	$33,731,081	$27,281,525	$9,060,361	$4,423,973	$3,376,974	$12,603,323
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	$1,000,000	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	$500,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Profits during year	2,117,894	1,230,976	1,221,822	918,300	231,300	2,220,000
Total	$928,886	$3,230,976	$2,221,822	$1,418,300	$1,231,300	$3,220,000
Undivided profits	1,456,546	$335,315	$774,116	$184,610	$974,140	$1,000,000
Dividends declared	500,000	200,000	80,000	40,000	50,000	1,000,000
Dividends unpaid	20,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	1,000,000
General deposits	29,583,205	22,583,492	6,726,109	3,396,817	2,648,658	214,650
Deposits in trust	5,913,242	543,135	200,842	76,519	76,519	214,650
Other liabilities	371,189	17,034	103,434	28,815	13,696	61,677
Total	$33,731,081	$27,281,525	$9,060,361	$4,423,973	$3,376,974	$12,603,323

Rate of interest, per cent. on deposits, with interest: 1 to 3 — 3; 1 to 3 — 3; 1 to 3 — 3; 1 to 3 — 3; 1 to 3½ — 3; 1¼ to 4 — 4; 1¼ to 3½ — 3.

*Dividend of July 1, 1895, charged out of earnings of June 30, 1895.

Statistics of Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Figures compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for the last fiscal year show the exports of merchandise to have been $731,960,319, exports exceeding imports by $75,732,942. The gold coin and bullion exported amounted to $66,131,183, exports exceeding imports $30,984,449, and the silver coin and bullion exported amounted to $47,226,612, exports exceeding imports by $37,707,684. The number of immigrants in the year was 276,136, against 311,612 in the previous year.

Judgment for a New-York Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 16.—In the Federal court here yesterday judgment was awarded the Ninth National Bank of New-York for $425,189 against Dallas County, Mo. The suit was for the renewal of an old judgment on the Dallas County bonds, giving ald for the Laclede and Fort Scott Railway, which was never built. This is the old suit which Dallas County has been fighting for many years, and which has several times caused the temporary imprisonment of the members of the county court for contempt of the Federal courts in refusing to levy a tax to pay the debt.

THE GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau gives the results by States as follows:

New-England.—Hay harvesting delayed; small fruit, generally light crop; some damage by hail.

New-York.—Much hay secured in excellent condition, although crop is exceedingly light; wheat yielding well; fruits slightly improving; grasshoppers and potato bugs very destructive.

New-Jersey.—Growing crops in splendid condition; destructive tornado did great damage to crops.

Pennsylvania.—Both harvesting and haying well advanced; oats improved; corn, potatoes, and truck doing well.

Maryland.—Wheat thrashing progressing, average result; heavy crops of oats and hay; tobacco in splendid condition; all trucks look well; peach crop heavy in places.

Virginia.—Garden truck coming on well; hay and oat crops about secured and thrashing wheat in progress, yield reported fair; cutworms damaging corn.

North Carolina.—Corn will be one of the finest crops ever harvested; cotton poor, but progressing; all other crops good.

South Carolina.—Cotton small, but fruiting freely; condition of corn not uniform; sweet potatoes a partial failure; tobacco being cut and cured.

Georgia.—All crops doing finely; corn very promising; cotton small, but improving.

Florida.—Crops generally satisfactory, except cotton, which is shedding; large quantity of fodder and hay harvested.

Alabama.—Marked improvement in all crops; sorghum especially promising; fruit continues good.

Mississippi.—Cotton greatly improved, and fields being rapidly freed from grass and weeds; corn the finest and largest crop ever raised in the State; vegetables and fruit of all kinds abundant.

Louisiana.—Generally favorable week, with no rain in southern parishes, where rain is needed for rice; cane improving; rice and corn good.

Texas.—Heavy rains have damaged cotton and hay, also small grain.

Arkansas.—All lowland cotton is seriously injured, but upland cotton will be good; corn slightly damaged, but in general the prospect is excellent.

Tennessee.—General rains causing much damage; corn generally finest for years; some tobacco "frenching," but generally growing well; too much rain for cotton.

Kentucky.—Crops fine, hay being damaged by chinch bugs; tobacco improving rapidly; meadows poor.

Missouri.—Wheat sprouting in shock and oats considerably damaged; too wet for cotton; corn excellent; tobacco, potatoes, and fruit doing well.

Illinois.—Week generally favorable, except in northern section; corn doing well; pastures and gardens improving.

Indiana.—Fair weather during week favorable to harvesting; needs rain in northern portion.

West Virginia.—Corn, oats, late gardens and grass doing well, and will be improved by recent rains; some wheat thrashed; yield very good.

Ohio.—General conditions droughty; corn fair; all crops need soaking rain.

Michigan.—Drought continues; considerable corn is curling; wheat harvest in progress; very light yields.

Wisconsin.—Drought partly broken; pastures, corn, and potatoes suffering; haying completed, except on marshes; rye and barley mostly cut, and oats nearly ripe; barley and oats show heavy yield.

Minnesota.—Haying well advanced; barley harvest progressing; grade uneven; yield large; oat cutting just begun; corn improving.

Iowa.—Showers of past week relief; oats harvest in progress, and crops generally doing well.

North Dakota.—Some slight damage to grain by hail and hot weather; rye and barley being harvested; haying commenced; corn doing well.

South Dakota.—Continued drought unfavorable to all crops; barley harvest general and oats harvest begun.

Nebraska.—Harvest of small grain has progressed rapidly; corn has grown slowly; rain is needed.

Kansas.—Rain very beneficial to growing crops, but sprouting grain in shock and stack in southern counties and interfering with harvest.

Oklahoma.—Cotton damaged by excessive rains and boll worms; prospects for all late crops good.

Montana.—Haying commenced, with fair crop; Winter wheat and oats begin to head.

Wyoming.—Excessive rains in southern portion and dry in northern portion; crops at a standstill on account of cold weather.

Idaho.—Conditions fairly favorable; Fall wheat excellent, but Spring sown backward; haying general and nearly completed; Lucern crop slightly below average; small fruit abundant.

Colorado.—Wheat crop a failure in eastern border counties; corn, fruit, and melons very promising.

New-Mexico.—Crops generally have done well; stock greatly improved.

Utah.—Wheat harvest commenced; rye and barley being cut and oats are heading out; vegetable crops doing well, and the prospect for an average crop of fruits of nearly all kinds is good.

Washington.—Potatoes are late; vegetables feel the lack of rain; splendid week for haying and crop good.

Oregon.—Grain prospect excellent in western portions, but poor in eastern portions; potatoes, hops, and fruit doing well.

California.—Thrashing of grain shows that a poor crop will be harvested, both in quality and quantity; the hop yield will not be an average one.

THE SELIGMAN ESTATE'S TAXES

Property Distributed, Executors Say, Among the Children Last Year, but the Commissioners Again Levied Upon It.

The heirs of the estate of Jesse Seligman, the banker, who died at Coronado Beach, California, in April, 1894, have taken measures to set aside an assessment upon the estate for 1895, which they claim has been levied through a blunder of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment.

The executors of the estate are James, Henry, and Theodore Seligman, who assert that the assessment has been improperly levied on the estate because it was divided in 1894, and each of the heirs has been separately taxed for his share of it. The assessment was made upon $1,000,000 worth of personal property.

The executors also assert that they received no notice of the proposed taxation, and did not know of it until they saw it published in the lists. They say that the persons who inherited the estate were taxed, and that some of them demurred, and in some instances the taxation was reduced and settled. It was distinctly understood at that time that these payments were to be in lieu of any further assessments on the estate.

When they found that the estate was named in the lists, they went before the Board of Taxes and Assessment and showed that it was through an inadvertence that it was so taxed, but the board, although requested, said that they could not strike it from the lists as they would be exceeding their powers, the lists having been delivered to the Board of Aldermen.

Counsel for the executors yesterday obtained from Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Commissioners, and to compel them to show cause why the assessment should not be stricken from the roll. The writ is returnable on July 29.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda"); at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Aux Cayes, and Petit Goave, per steamship Schiedam; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Imperial Prince; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelred, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Castledale, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Bellarden, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro must be directed "per Bellarden;") at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Alianca;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa") at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington;") at 11:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, &c.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Montreal, thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 12, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 17, 1 PM | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon
Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM | Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, July 20.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Opp. Bowling Green, near steamship offices.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.), 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, July 19
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 23
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 26
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack.,
Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egge, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S,
PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. P. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Kaiser W. II., July 20, 9 AM | *Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Aug. 22, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy 25, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND.....July 17 | WESTERNL'D.....Aug. 21
WAESLAND.....July 31 | NOORDLAND.....Aug. 28
FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON.....Sept. 4
BERLAND.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND.....Sept. 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, July 20, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM
Campania, July 27, 9:30 A.M. | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.
Aurania, Aug. 3, 8 A.M. | Campania, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot, Sat., July 20, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Sat., July 27, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling

TOO WET FOR YACHTSMEN

Rain Prevents Races of the Atlantic-Larchmont Yachts.

FLEET CAPTAIN CORMACK'S MISTAKE

Hoisted a Distress Signal for "Races Postponed"—The Squadron to Race to Shelter Island To-day.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 16.—It was expected that this would be one of the gala days of the cruise of the combined squadron. A race for schooners and sloops had been arranged, and the yachts were to have sailed over a triangular course from Bartlett's Reef Lightship. The weather, however, knocked out all the calculations of the yachtsmen, and when they took a peep out early in the morning they were greeted with a rainstorm from the southwest. Several of them got such a chill that they turned in again and took another sleep.

John F. Lovejoy, John L. Bliss, and Henry J. Felon, the hard-worked Regatta Committee, were up soon after 5 o'clock. They went on the tug Dalzell, and started out to log off the course and place the stake boats at the turning marks. This was a long, unpleasant job, and a wet one too.

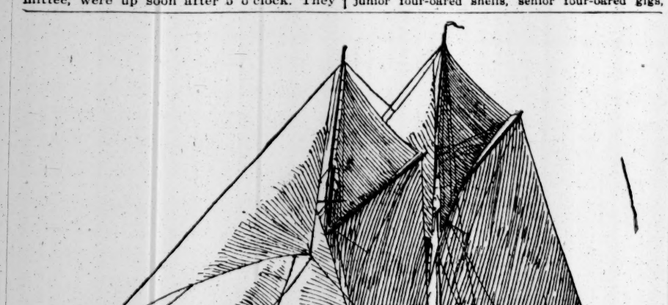
Fleet Captain Cormack, whose duty it is to attend to the signals on board the flagship Ramona, nearly caused a panic in the squadron about 9 o'clock. A gun was fired on the Ramona, and two signal flags were run up at the main. These flags represented the letters C. J. The yachtsmen referred to their code books, and found that C J meant "An disabled and need assistance." Glasses were turned on the Ramona, and as all was quiet on board and she was quietly riding at anchor off the Pequot House, they could not understand what was the matter. Then the flags were run down, and the letter G substituted for J, which makes the signal mean "The race is postponed."

This mistake cost Fleet Captain Cormack several bottles before the day was over. If the signals had remained up a few moments longer, there would have been a flotilla of launches and cutters heading for the Ramona.

The error was very similar to the one made by J. Fred Tams when he was Fleet Captain of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club a few years ago. A yacht in the squadron had signaled asking for leave of absence. Mr. Tams wanted to answer politely, and so had the flags representing the letters C J hoisted. C alone means "Yes," and J alone means "Leave of absence is granted," but the two letters together mean "Am disabled and need assistance." The Captains in the fleet lowered their launches and went to the flagship. Mr. Tams met them at the gangway smiling, but was at a loss to know what they meant when they offered assistance. The mistake was explained, and a good deal of liquid refreshments was served on the flagship that day.

The race to-day was postponed because the yachtsmen did not care to have their sails soaked with the rain. It was a wise move to postpone, as there was very little wind, and when the rain cleared off in the afternoon there was a flat calm. Some of the steamers went out in the morning and returned later in the day.

To-morrow morning the yachts will race to Shelter Island. The start will be made from Bartlett's Reef Lightship at 9:30. The course will be to Cornfield Lightship, leaving it on the port hand, then through Plum Gut to the finish, a total distance of twenty-three miles. It is thought that the race that should have been sailed to-day will be sailed on Thursday on Gardiner's Bay. The yachtsmen will be given a gay reception at Shelter Island, and the Summer colony there is anticipating a lively time.



The Emerald.

Cups for Greenville Yachtsmen.

Commodore Charles P. Morton and Vice Commodore Charles D. McGehan of the Greenville Yacht Club are now having made two pretty silver loving cups, which will be competed for among boats belonging to the members of the club. The race for the Commodore's Cup will be sailed on Saturday, July 27, and the one for the Vice Commodore's Cup will take place Aug. 3. The course in each race will be a triangular one of fifteen miles. The start and finish will be at a mark-boat anchored off the Dubbing Ground, located on the Greenville shore of New-York Bay, with the turning point at the bell buoy off the Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, the same to be sailed over three times. The Greenville Yacht Club has now a fleet of forty-three boats.

To Race for the Roosevelt Cup.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold the race for the Alfred Roosevelt Cup Saturday, July 27. The race is open to all yachts belonging to the club of fifty feet racing length and under, sailing in a single class. Entries must be filed with Charles A. Sherman, 64 Leonard Street, by noon July 27, accompanied by Seawanhaka-Corinthian measurement of yacht, certified to by owner or the measurer of the club.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 16.—Passed East—Steam yachts Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Aquillo, George A. Thayer; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Oneida, E. C. Benedict, and Halcyon, Howard C. Smith.

Passed West—Steam yachts Vision, Frederick H. Benedict, and Shearwater, E. D. Morgan. Schooner yacht Fleetwing, J. R. Delamar.

At Anchor in Little Neck Bay, L. I.—Steam yacht Reva, G. L. Ronalds.

Steam yacht Columbia, J. H. Ladew, left here this morning for New-York, and sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould, left for Erie Basin to haul out and clean bottom.

Schooner yacht Wayfarer, George E. Chisholm, arrived here this afternoon and was hauled out on Hawkins's ways to clean and paint. Sloop yacht Madcap, T. W. Sheridan, from the eastward, came to anchor here. Sloop yacht Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, is to be fitted out at Hawkins's yard and will go into commission at an early date.

GREENPORT, L. I., July 16.—Arrived Greenport Harbor—Schooner yacht Carrie, J. J. Merrit. At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

Arrived Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Fra Diavlo, Prof. Herrmann; cutter Clara, J. H. Adams; cutter Oriva. At Anchor in Deering's Harbor—Schooners Woodmansee and Agnes; sloop Wizard, Col. Hester, and Truant, J. N. Kelley. Sailed—Schooner Coronet, Col. James.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 16.—In port—Steamers Narwhal, Kaldah, Theresa, Golden Rod, Fedolma, Diana, Gretchen. Schooners—Carlotta, Monhegan, Gitana, Iroquois, Coronet, Glendover. Sloops—Imperial, Spy, Valkyr, Helen, Louie, and Larchmont and Atlantic fleets.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—Steam yacht Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan, sailed for New-York to-day.

Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamer Seneca, Isaac Fletcher; schooner Triton, E. C. Clark, and sloop Olga, Mr. Littlefield.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamers Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Mindora, Mr. Brownell; Thyra, James Stillman; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet, and Gladys and Pebble of the Eastern Yacht Club. Schooner Intrepid, George W. Weld and Comanche, W. A. Chanler, and sloops Mystery, Iderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Uvira, Frederick Sands, and Zigeuna.

THE MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

Events to be Contested on the Harlem —Many Entries This Year.

The sixth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association will be held this year on the Harlem River, Saturday, Aug. 10. All the races will be one mile straightaway. The events will be junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, senior single sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, intermediate four-oared gigs, junior four-oared shells, senior four-oared shells, and senior four-oared barges.

The races are open to all amateur clubs. The rules and definitions of this association are those of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The entrance fees are: Single sculls, $5; double sculls, $10; four-oared shells, gigs, and barges, $15; and eight-oared shells, $25. Each member of a winning crew receives a gold medal and the club they represent receives a silk banner. The entries close Monday, Aug. 5, and must be filed with the Secretary by 8 P. M. on that day. The officers of the association are Julius D. Mahr, Metropolitan R. C. President; A. B. Hopper, Passaic B. C., Vice President; John A. Dempsey, Atalanta B. C., Treasurer; and J. L. Ballantyne, Arthur Kull Association, Acting Secretary, 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

The entries, which have thus far been received are as follows: Palisade B. C., junior single and a junior eight-oared shell; Empire B. C., a single scull; Great Bohemian, a senior eight-oared shell; Crescent B. C., a single shell; Waverly B. C., a single shell and a senior four-oared barge; Hudson B. C., a junior single and a four-oared barge; Active B. C. of Hoboken, a single four-oared barge crew; Passaic B. C., a senior four-oared gig crew; Orion R. and A. A. of Jersey City, a junior four-oared shell crew; Dauntless B. C., senior eight-oared shell, intermediate four-oared gig, junior single scull, senior single scull; Harlem R. C., senior single, junior single, senior double, intermediate double, and intermediate four-oared gig; Metropolitan R. C., junior four-oared shell, junior single, intermediate double, and intermediate four-oared gig; Nonpareil R. C., junior four-oared shell and intermediate four-oared gig; Nassau B. C., junior eight-oared crew and junior single; Union B. C., intermediate four-oared gig, intermediate double, and junior eight-oared crew; Eureka B. C. of Newark, senior eight-oared shell crew; Atalanta B. C., junior single, intermediate double, senior double, senior four-oared gig, intermediate four-oared gig, and senior eight-oared shell; Staten Island A. C., junior eight-oared crew and junior four-oared shell; Wyanoke B. C., junior eight-oared crew and two junior singles; Lone Star B. C., junior eight-oared crew, junior single, and intermediate double; Vesper B. C. of Philadelphia, eight-oared shell, intermediate double, senior double, and four-oared gig; Varuna B. C. of Brooklyn, senior four-oared gig, intermediate double, senior double, and intermediate single; Nautilus B. C. of Bay Ridge, junior four-oared shell; Atlantic B. C. of Hoboken, senior four-oared gig; Seawanhakin B. C. of Brooklyn, intermediate four-oared gig; Nereus B. C. of Flushing, junior four-oared shell.

There are many more clubs to be heard from, and it is thought by the time the entries close the lish of competitors will be double its present size, if not larger. The regatta will undoubtedly have more entries than any previous regatta for some years.

READY FOR THE BIG REGATTA.

All the Crews Now at Saratoga—Drawings for Positions.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.—All the crews are here, and everything is in readiness for what promises to be the greatest regatta the oarsmen of this country have ever held. The number of entries is the biggest the National Association has ever had. The crews and single scullers who have won supremacy in local waters in different parts of the United States are here to try for the National championship, and Canada is on hand with the strongest contingent of oarsmen she has ever sent out.

The final arrangements for the races were made by the Regatta Committee to-day. The course has been marked with buoys to form six legs three-fourths of a mile in length. The races will be one and a half miles, with the start and finish opposite Morris, where a high bluff affords an excellent view of the whole course. The eight-oared shell races will be one and one-half miles straightaway, owing to the difficulty of turning for boats of that length. The Regatta Committee to-day laid out the programme for the two days as follows:

Wednesday, 3 P. M., first heat, senior single sculls; 3:20 P. M., second heat, senior single sculls; 3:40 P. M., third heat, senior single sculls; 4 P. M., pair-oared shell; 4:30 P. M., intermediate four-oared shell; 5 P. M., intermediate eight-oared shell.

Thursday, 3 P. M., senior double sculls; 3:20 P. M., intermediate double sculls; 4 P. M., senior four-oared shell; 4:30 P. M., final senior single sculls; 5 P. M., senior eight-oared shells.

The following officials were selected: Umpire—Cord D. Zappone, Philadelphia; Timekeepers—J. H. Abeel, Jr., New-York; Gordon S. Corrigan, Philadelphia; Adam H. Groel, Newark; Judges at the Turn—Frank Baltz, Philadelphia; C. W. Prisendenanz, Philadelphia; Judges at the Finish—C. Bend, Minnesota; A. B. Hopper, Newark; C. D. Supplee, Philadelphia; Starter—R. H. Pelton, Brooklyn; Clerk of Course—W. C. Jupp, Detroit; Assistant Clerk—E. J. Kerns, Worcester, Mass.

The Regatta Committee consists of Dr. Conrad Behrens, Philadelphia, Chairman; James R. Doyle, Boston; R. H. Pelton, Brooklyn; W. C. Jupp, Detroit, and Fred R. Fortmeyer, Newark, N. J.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the contestants drew for positions. In the second heat of the senior singles, Hawkins of the Harlem Club, Bulger of the Albany Club, McKay of Toronto, and Atherton of Hartford will come together. In the senior eights first place was drawn by the Wachusetts of Worcester, second by the Bohemian Club of New-oYrk, third by the Minnesotas, and fourth by the Tritons of Newark.

In the afternoon rain ceased falling, and nearly all the crews and many of the single scullers were out for practice.

POOR SPORT AT AQUEDUCT.

A Bad Track and Muggy Atmosphere the Reasons for It.

The racing at the Acqueduct track yesterday was commonplace in the extreme. The track was heavy as a result of the heavy rain, the atmosphere was muggy and oppressive, and altogether the conditions were such as to preclude the possibility of good sport. A bad place in the stretch resulted in two falls, but in neither case was there injury to horse or jockey.

Claurece fell at the head of the stretch in the second race and threw her rider into a mudpuddle. In the last event St. Vincent stumbled and fell to his knees, but Keefe retained his seat and finished the race.

"Pa Bill" Daly was called before the Stewards to explain the defeat of Hurlingham by McKee in the second race. Hurlingham ran for the first time in Daly's colors, he having secured the horse from August Belmont in return for the mare Lizzie, which Mr. Belmont has secured for his breeding farm. An inspection of the horse by Judge Burke, after the race, showed that he had twisted one of his plates during the race, a fact which easily accounted for his poor running.

Details of all that is worth telling of the races can be found in these summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:05.

1—King T., R. McBride's b. c., by Kinglike—Revolt, 103 pounds.....(Penn)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 105.....(Keefe)
3—Salverine, Adele Stable's ch. f., 98...(Sheedy)
4—Sky Blue, 98. 5—La Petite, 105.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..King T.	.....5—2	3—1..Sky Blue	.....3—5
1—2..Volley	.....Out	10—1..La Petite	.....5—2
10—1..Salverine	.....5—2		

Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes of $10 each, for three-year-olds and upward, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:47¼.

1—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., 3 years, by Tremont-Sequence, 91 pounds.....(O'Leary)
2—Hurlingham, W. C. Daly's b. c., 4, 112.....(Keefe)
3—Pitfall, W. Jennings's br. c., 3, 94.....(Sheedy)
4—Lulu T., 4, 107.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—10..McKee	.....1—8	4—1..Lulu T.	.....7—5
4—1..Hurlham	..6—5	25—1..Claurence	...5—1
5—1..Pitfall	.....8—5		

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Hermia, James Donohue's ch. f., by Hermance-Olivick, 95 pounds, $500.....(O'Leary)
2—Montezuma, Empire Stable's b. c., 104, $800.....(Penn)
3—Tomoka, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 95, $500.(Sheedy)
4—The Kite, 95.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Cassette	....1—2	3—1..Anna Sweet	.1—1
4—1..Little Thorne.	7—5	12—1..Forest Queen.	4—1
8—1..Skalkaho	....3—1	10—1..Schoolmarm	.3—1

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:26¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Harry Alonzo, J. Quigley's ch. h., 6 years, by Charley Howard-Elise Morrison, 100 pounds, $300.....(R. Doggett)
2—Little Tom, J. McLaughlin's ch. g., 4, 103. $400.....(Penn)
3—Milwaukee, M. Wolff's ch. c., 3, 95, $800..(Sheedy)
4—St. Vincent, 3, 95.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Harry Alonzo.	8—5	6—1..Milwaukee	..1—1
1—3..Little Tom	..Out	6—1..St. Vincent	..1—1

Won by a length; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Lbs.		Lbs.	
Marshall	114	Milan	107
Gold Dollar	111	Travesty	103
McKee	110	Buck Knight	100
Florinda	107	Lady Richmond	98
Stonenellie	107	Juanita	98

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Lbs.		Lbs.	
King T.	108	Sky Blue	97
Santuzza	102	Volley	97
Little Thorne	100	Imposition	97

THIRD RACE.—The Aqueduct Handicap, a sweepstakes of $10 each, $15 additional for starters, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Lbs.		Lbs.	
Santiago	118	Eagle Bird	110
Stephen J.	114	Sir Francis	108
Bathampton	112		

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Lbs.		Lbs.	
Charade	124	Mirage	109
Prig	122	Eufelda	107
Harry Alonzo	114	Abingdon	99

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a half, over five hurdles.

Lbs.		Lbs.	
King John	149	Chevy Chase	145
Alaho	148	Bonaventure	145
St. Luke	147	Primus	142

SIXTH RACE.—Entries close at the track to-day.

FLEETWOOD RACES POSTPONED.

Big Fields to Start To-day and Good Racing Promised.

The weather looked so unsettled yesterday morning that it was thought advisable to postpone the races at Fleetwood. During the afternoon the sun struggled out at odd moments, and dried a good bit of the moisture in the track. By this afternoon, unless a further downpour comes along, the going will be quite good enough to make a start.

The entries for to-day, and, in fact, for all the three days' racing, have filled beyond all expectations. In fact, it is said that never was a greater number of horses gathered at Fleetwood to race. The events set for this afternoon are the 2:50 class, trotting; the 2:18 class, pacing, and the 2:25 class, trotting.

In the first race there will be twenty-one starters; in the 2:18, pacing, fifteen starters, and in the last race twenty will face the flag. With such large fields and the facilities for handling them to be found at Fleetwood, the best sort of racing may be expected. The first race will be called at 2 P. M. sharp. Starters for to-day's races are:

FIRST RACE.—2:50 Class; Trotting; Purse $100—Hannis Blossom, ch. h., by Orange Blossom, mare by Hannis, or Charley Stewart, b. h., by Albert W.-Sultana, by Sultan; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. John W., b. g., by George W.-unknown, or Happy Day, ch. g., by Happy Russell; J. W. Chance, Baltimore; Md. Quito, b. g., by Quartermaster; W. J. Snyder, Arlington, Md. Mollie T., ch. m., untraced; John J. Timmins, New-York City. Aleppo, br. m., by Egotist-unknown; E. & C. Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Wood Chief, b. g., by Flitwood. Laura McGregor, b. m., by Fergus McGregor; D. H. Nichols, Parkville, L. I. Jessie Yearance, ch. g., by Messenger Duroc; James Young, White Plains, N. Y. Blue Jim, dun g., by Brownwood; J. P. Allen, Edith Rose, b. m., by Baron Rose; John H. Shults, Parkville, L. I. Col. Rupert, b. h., by Favorite Wilkes; Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Argle, b. m., by Aristocle; George H. Huber, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Korine, b. h., by Cornelius; John Kelly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Willmar, br. m., by Wilton; Oakman Farm, New-Windsor, N. Y. Stormy Mist, b. g., by Bayonne Prince; John Daly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Cordelia, b. m., —; Halstead Stock Farm, N. Y. Cherry Croft, ch. s., by Nutwood, dam by Cuyler; Glenmoore Stock Farm, Glenmoore, N. J. Wayburn, ch. h., by Nutwood-Blanche L., by William L., or Julia W., b. m., by Nutwood-Miss Whitefoot, by Mambrino Boy; Albert E. Tracy, Chatham, N. Y. Alverna, blk. m., by Cuthbert-mare by Frank Morgan; Stevens & Gaston, Jackson, Tenn. Lady Harrison, blk. m., by Blackwood Prince-Hattie Clay, by Henry Clay; Elmer E. Stevens, New-York City.

SECOND RACE.—2:18 Class; Pacing; Purse $400—Happiness, b. m., by Judge Salisbury-mare by Barney Wilkes; John Reamer, Philadelphia, Penn. Lelia C., b. m., by James Madison; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Allen J., ch. g., by George W.-unknown; J. W. Chance, Baltimore, Md. Nellie S., gr. m., by Bayonne Prince-Mary C., by Harry Ward; Broad & Hemmingway, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Hu A., gr. g., by Prince Hal-mare by John Dillard; T. C. Gaston. Jim Harris, b. g., by Monmouth R.-unknown; A. Kaul & Son, St. Mary's, Penn. Findley, blk. g., by Corbins's Bashaw-untraced; Prospect Farm, Newburg, N. Y. Highland Lassie, gr. m., Young Highland Grey-Hittzen, by Thorndale Prince; A. Dancourt, Roslyn, N. Y. Palmetto Prince, b. h., by Hambrino Pilot-untraced; George Haight, Savannah, Ga. Genevieve, b. m., by Startle-Lady Mary; Eastview, N. Y. Vera, b. m., by Dunton Wilkes; Joseph Hechinger, Baltimore, Md. Attractive, b. h., by Alcantara; Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Charlie B., ch. g., by Jim Brown; L. H. Hurd, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Lucre, b. h., by William L. John Daly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Little Barefoot, b. m., by Repetition; E. R. Thomas, New-York City.

THIRD RACE.—2:25 Class; Trotting; Purse $400—Maud N., br. m., by Colonel Crockett; John Reamer, Philadelphia, Penn. Dare Devil, ch. g., by McCurdy; William H. H. Achuff, Philadelphia, Penn. Mary G., b. m., by Almonarch-mare, by Stephen A. Douglas; A. G. Vosburgh, Warsaw, N. Y. Nuttshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, by Nutbourne; E. R. Bowne, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. St. Albans, blk. s., by King Wilkes-Bell D., by Daniel Lambert; F. T. Higgins, Linden, N. J. Ding Dong, br. h., by Bell Boy-mare, by Walkill; A. Kaul & Son, St. Mary's, Penn. Hussar, b. h., by Sweepstakes-Lady Bowman; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Kathleen, b. m., by Stranger-Carman, by Socrates; Thomas H. Howard, The Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Eda Orr, b. m., by Atwood-Dell, by Billy Campbell; Prospect Farm, Newburg, N. Y. Lady Fargo, b. m.; W. Spencer, Elizabeth, N. J. Brookside, b. g., by Westchester-unknown; J. T. Washburn, Jr. Billy Ackerson, b. g., by Squire Talmadge-unknown, George Haight, Savannah, Ga. Little Wonder, ch. g., by Blue Bull, Jr.-unknown; James W. Byrne, North Tarrytown, N. Y. Fred Ensign, b. g., by Sir Folke; J. P. Rogers, Gravesend, L. I., N. Y. Lady Hamils, b. m., by Hamnis; Joseph Hechinger, Baltimore, Md. Fred, b. g., by Polonius; J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. Duplex, b. g., by Son of Ethan Allen; J. H. Whebley, Parkville, L. I. Snip Nose, b. m., by Cyclone; H. B. Flemfing, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Jessie Clark, b. m., by Norwood Star; John Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Tom Scott, gr. g., by Nutwood; W. H. Brooks, New-York City.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

Red Nutting Had Speed to Spare—Cyclers Do Fast Work.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 16.—After a quiet start for the Grand Circuit meeting yesterday, the sport was very much improved this afternoon. About 4,000 persons were present, and they saw some of the crack cyclers as well as harness racers.

Walter C. Sanger was the hero of the occasion, in the absence of John S. Johnson, who is confined to his room by sickness. In the mile dash between Sanger, Tyler, and Wienig, the first named won away off in 2:04 4-5. This lowers the record which Flying Jib made here two years ago and gives the wheelman the honors over the horse at Union Park. There was a mile handicap that went to Patrick O'Connor, who traveled from the 120-yard mark in 2:08. Coleman was second, Wienig third, with Tyler and Sanger on scratch fifty yards back.

It was the horses, however, that caused the most excitement. The 2:11 trot brought together five fleet steppers, Nightingale and Geneva favorites in turn. Marin, Jr., probably the speediest of the field, was in an ugly mood, and disappeared in the first heat. Aunt Delilah won this by a lightning spurt, catching Lesa Wilkes and Geneva below the distance. Just before reaching the wire, Stewart's mare lost her stride and was galloping when she finished in 2:12¾. The run was so short that the judges did not punish Aunt Delilah. Mr. Stinson, who owned Geneva, thought his trotter should have been placed first. He decided not to remain in the sulky, and retained George Starr, who had won a good race with Geneva at Lexington some three years ago. Starr is much lighter than Dunne, and thus relieved the stallion more offhand in three driving finishes. He had to take a record of 2:11¾ in the second heat, and came back in 2:11¼.

Nightingale forced him out the first time, but was out of the chase thereafter, owing to her mistakes. In the fourth heat Lesa Wilkes loomed up again and gave Geneva the closest call of the race, losing at his head in 2:11¾.

The 2:24 trot was never in doubt, the favorite, Red Nutting, having speed to spare in every mile. Monroe Salisbury has named her for the Merchants and Manufacturers' purse at Detroit next week.

George St. Clair pulled off the 2:20 pace, but he gave his friends a touch of heart failure in the first heat. After leading to the home stretch, the stallion grew leg weary, and Abetto caught him at the distance. The Boston mare landed with a mark of 2:10¾, but was unsteady after that, though she made the favorite step the second heat back in the same notch.

The pacers have the call to-morrow, with two of the three events, one for three-year-olds, the other for the 2:10 class.

The summaries:

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Geneva, ch. s., by Leland-Bessie Forrest, by Edwin Forrest, (Stinson and Starr)	2	1	1
Aunt Delilah, b. m., by Harold Patchen, (Stewart)	1	4	2
Lesa Wilkes, br. m., (Dickerson)	3	3	4
Nightingale, ch. m., (Geers)	4	2	3
Marin, gr. g., (McDowell)	dis		

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:11¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Red Nutting, b. m., by Red Wilkes-Nutilla, by Nutwood, (Lawrence)	1	1	1
Glenmore, b. s., (Sweet)	2	2	3
Princess Bell, b. m., (Stewart)	4	3	2
Blew, ch. g., (Thompson)	3	4	5
Bablehurst, blk. s., (Miller)	5	5	4
Allen Kenny, b. s., (Boutelle)	6	4	6

Time—2:16¾; 2:20; 2:10¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

George S. Clair, b. s., by Betterton-Ill Wind, by Young Jim, (Fox)	3	1	1
Abetto, br. m., by Woolsey, (McCarthy)	1	2	2
Major Bishop, b. g., (Dellinger)	2	4	5
Lelah W., ch. m., (Springer)	6	3	3
Eximua, br. s., (Gatsel)	4	5	4
Polly T., br. m., (Tufft)	5	6	dr

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:11; 2:14¾.

South New-England Schuetzen Fest.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.—The annual shoot of the South New-England Schutzenbund opened in this city yesterday, with a large attendance from the outside societies, nearly 500 visitors attending the events. The Hartford, New-Haven, New-Britain, Meriden, Bridgeport, and Ansonia delegations arrived at 10:25. Hartford brought, besides the Schuetzenverein, the singing society, and Hatch's Military Band, the whole Hartford contingent numbering over 100. They were met by the local society, and a parade formed, which passed in review before the Mayor and City Government at City Hall. At the park dinner was served, and at 1 o'clock Col. A. H. Goetting opened the range by firing one shot for Gov. Greenhalge, and, it is reported as being a bull's-eye. After that the firing was steady all the afternoon.

The wind was deceitful, and the scores made not unusually good. S. Lyons of Collinsville, Conn., made the highest score of the day at the general prize target, 72, out of a possible 75. He also won a ten-dollar prize premium for the three highest scores of the day, 72, 68, and 67. E. T. Stephens of this city made the highest score at the target of honor, 65. George Joyner of the Zettler Rifle Club of New-York, scored the first bull's-eye. H. M. Pope of Hartford scored the last bull's-eye, and also made the largest number of bull's-eyes during the day. The music on the grounds was furnished by Hatch's Band of Hartford, Overman's Band of this city, and the Hartford Singing Society.

NEW-YORKS WIN AGAIN.

Good Batting Enables Them to Beat St. Louis Once More.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; Louisville, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 3; (first game.)
Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 0; (second game.)
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 11; Chicago, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	37	24	.607
2—Pittsburg	40	28	.588
3—Boston	36	26	.581
4—Cleveland	42	31	.575
5—Cincinnati	38	29	.567
6—Chicago	41	33	.554
7—Brooklyn	37	30	.552
8—Washington	24	36	.400
11—St. Louis	24	47	.338
12—Louisville	12	53	.185

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The New-York and St. Louis Clubs played a slow and tedious game of baseball here to-day. The visitors hit the ball harder and won. Ehret was batted out of the box in the fifth inning. Kissinger succeeded him.

Meekin showed that he is getting back into his old form, and was specially effective when there were men on bases. Tiernan, Van Haltren, and Davis led in the batting for New-York. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Cooley, lf	2	3	2	0	0	
Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	1	0	
Connor, 1b	0	2	3	0	0	
Miller, c	0	0	3	1	0	
Ely, ss	0	0	0	5	0	
Dowd, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
Lyons, 3b	0	1	3	0	0	
Ehret, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Kis'nger, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	4	10	27	11	1	

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Murphy, lf	3	1	3	0	0	
Tiernan, rf	1	3	1	0	0	
V. H'lt'n, cf	1	2	2	0	0	
Davis, 3b	1	3	1	2	1	
Clark, 1b	1	2	9	1	0	
Stafford, 2b	1	1	5	1	0	
Farrell, c	0	2	4	1	0	
Meekin, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Fuller, ss	1	0	1	3	1	
Total	9	14	27	8	2	

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—4
New-York	0	2	1	0	4	2	0	0	0—9

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New-York, 7. Two-base hits—Davis, 2; Clark, 2; Stafford, Connor. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Murphy, 3; Davis, Tiernan, Brown. Double plays—Quinn and Connor; Lyons and Connor. Fuller, Stafford, and Clark. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Kissinger, 2; off Ehret, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ehret, 1. Struck out—By Ehret, 1; by Kissinger, 1. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

KEPT THEIR HITS SCATTERED.

Daub Pitches a Good Game Against Louisville, and Brooklyns Win.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—Brooklyn outplayed Louisville again to-day. The same number of base hits were made off of each pitcher, but Daub kept his so well scattered that Louisville could not score after the first inning. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	1	3	0	
Collins, 3b	1	1	4	4	0	
Shugart, ss	0	1	4	1	1	
Clark, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Wright, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Gett'ger, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Welch, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	
Warmer, c	0	0	6	0	0	
Weyhing, p	0	1	1	4	0	
Total	2	8	27	15	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Schoch, cf	1	2	1	1	0	
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	0	0	
Anderson, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Tredway, rf	0	1	4	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	1	1	1	7	0	
Daley, c	0	1	2	3	1	
Daub, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	5	8	27	15	1	

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 4; off Daub, 2. Struck out—By Weyhing, 2; by Daub, 3. Three-base hit—Schoch. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hit—Clark. Stolen bases—Shindle, Lechance. Hit—By Weyhing, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0—9
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 21; Boston, 9. Errors—C

Wednesday
July 17-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale for Improvement of Property in Laight Street—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold, for the Wallace estate, the property at 38 to 44 Laight Street, near Hudson Street, 91.4 by 100, at about $90,000. The purchaser will erect a seven-story building on the plot, which has been leased by Messrs. Hoffman Brothers and David H. Carroll to one firm for ten years at an aggregate rental of $125,000.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold, for Samuel Green, at about $44,000, three lots on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, and the store property 534 Grand Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Jacob H. Westheimer and others, the two three-story frame buildings, with stores, 561 and 563 Morris Avenue, the latter being the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 25 by 75, and the three-story frame dwelling adjoining on the street, 25 by 50. The corner brought $11,015; 561 Morris Avenue, $7,000, and the street house $3,925.

Edward N. Crosby and Arthur R. Parsons were the brokers who negotiated the sale of the Diamond Exchange Building, 14 Maiden Lane, for Boehm & Coon, to A. D. Pell, who gives in exchange 436 Fifth Avenue, lot 23.5 by 100, the amount involved being about $575,000.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, at $9,000, to Paul Tuckerman, the three-story brick dwelling 53 Barrow Street, south side, 148 feet east of Bedford Street, 20.3 by 38.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold, under foreclosure, at $5,900, to Mary A. Wuytack, the two-story frame dwelling 1,330 Washington Avenue, east side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 120.6 by 25 by 117.

Mr. Frank Yoran sold, in partition, to William Hamm, at $7,850, the lots, 100 by 108, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue West.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $8,250, to the plaintiff, Julius W. Kruger, the right, title, and interest of Emma Meyer to the four-story brick building 270 South Street, northwest corner of Jefferson Street, 37.2 by 64.4 by 37.2 by 64.3.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, 85 Division Street, south side, 235.2 feet west of Pike Street, 25 by 55, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,975.

By Real Estate Board Co., foreclosure sale, Louis R. Hasbrouck, referee, 53 Columbus Avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of Sixty-second Street, 25.1 by 100, five-story brownstone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,222.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. B. Cowing, Jr., referee, 62 Bank Street, south side, 103 feet west of West Fourth Street, 22.1 by 75, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,450.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, two actions, Washington Lyon and Quincy W. Boese, respectively, referees, 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, beginning 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgments on each, $3,400; on prior mortgage on each, $20,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 252 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 233.3 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25.8 by 98.9, five-story brownstone tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner, six three-story brick dwellings, by Isabelle N. Leo; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two-story brick church, by James L. Hoey, rector of 1,452 Lexington Avenue; cost, $85,000.

Jerome Avenue and Mosholu Parkway, southeast corner, one-story frame wagon shed, by Lulu C. Macklin; cost, $250.

No. 8 West Seventeenth Street, one one-story and basement brick storage house, by the American Jersey Cattle Club, by E. A. Darling, Fifth Avenue Hotel; cost, $2,000.

No. 295 Delancey Street, by Nickolous Schoen, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $350.

No. 152 Baxter Street, by John Todd, alterations to a three-story frame factory; cost, $500.

No. 417 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, by estate of Joseph McGuire, alterations to a three-story brick tenement and store; cost, $2,500.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, by Thomas J. McLaughlin, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $200.

Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, southwest corner, by the Holland House Company, alterations to a ten-story brick hotel; cost not given.

No. 1,239 Broadway, by Park, McCullough & Jennings, alterations to a seven-story brick office building; cost, $357.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 16.

JEFFERSON AND BURKE AVS, s w corner, 50x100, and other property; George Raymond and wife to Marian Clarey..... $920

71ST ST, 183 East; Charles H. Russell, referee, to Charles Lurch..... 12,300

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas J. Fitch and others to Jacob P. Miller and another... 1

SAME PROPERTY; John B. Fitch and wife to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob F. Miller and wife and Charles J. McDermott to Charles Lurch..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Kate M. Fitch to same..... 1

2D AV, w s, 24.3 ft s of 6th St, 24.8x100.5; Clara Bischof to Martin A. Furchtenicht..... 33,000

LOT 1, map of 65 choice lots, part of Oak Tree estate, in Tremont, 24th Ward; Lydia A. Bliss to the United Real Estate and Trust Company..... 1

PEROT ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of Sedgwick Av, 109.2x98.2x104.1x98; Clara M. Bryde and husband to Susanna P. Lees..... 1

72D ST, 146 West; Frances J. Braker to Henry J. Braker..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Eddius Hartling and wife to William Roach..... 4,750

108TH ST, s s, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11; Jared W. Bell and wife to David Christie..... 1

144TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Brook Av, 155x irregular to 143d St x100x irregular; Adolph Hinze and wife to Henry W. Boettger, ½ part..... 1

MAIDEN LANE, 14; Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon and wives to Alfred D. Pell..... 1

COLLEGE PLACE, w s, Lot 291, leasehold ½ moiety, map in possession of Trustees of Columbia College, in Third Ward; Amelia H., executrix of Julian McAllister, to Julia G. McAllister and others..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 326 East; Clara Bloom and others to Eliza Strauss..... 28,500

9TH ST, s s, 332.11 ft e of Avenue C, 24.11x93.11; Charles Barnes and Ernst P. Bliss, as executors, &c., of George Bardes, to Conrad Witt..... 14,900

NORFOLK ST, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Adolph Cohen and wife to Max and Mary Fisch..... 40,000

EAST HOUSTON ST, 316; Clara Bloom and others to Julius Schutz..... 26,500

GANSEVOORT ST, 90 to 98; Theresa Du Bois to Henry E. Du Bois..... 1

67TH AV, 436; Alfred D. Pell to Abraham Boehm and another..... 1

84TH ST s s, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; John H. Dorn to Sigmund Gutwillig..... 1

9TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; Carl Scheideler and wife and Joseph Scheideler to Charles N. Martin..... 1

49TH ST, 444 West; Nicholas Michael, executor, &c., of Ottelia Kerschoffer to Charles Schmidt..... 25,312

3D AV, s e corner of 94th St, 25.8x90; Jacob Cohen and wife to Casper Aronson..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Ella Rosenblatt to Abraham Kessel..... 10

65TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Samuel B. Paul, referee, to Abraham Kassel..... 15,000

9TH ST, s s, 203.4 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Fanny Marcus to Isaac Kahn..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Mary E. McCabe to Godfrey Knoche..... 4,500

15TH ST, s s, Lot 940, map of village of Wakefield, (Westchester;) Edward H. Allen and wife to Eva S. Slater..... 1

LOT 128, amended map of Bronxwood Park, at William's Bridge; Arnie Omsted and wife to Ole Omsted..... 1,100

65TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Abraham Kassel and wife to Ella Rosenblatt..... 19,000

4TH AV, s w corner of 109th St, 80.10x 24.5x irregular; Flora Pohalski to Edward C. Prescott..... 1

121ST ST, 520 East; Catherine Taylor to Edward C. Prescott..... 5,500

4TH AV, s w corner of 109th St, 80.10x 24.5x irregular; Edward C. Prescott to Catherine Taylor..... 16,000

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x125; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jencks..... 1

121ST ST, 229 West; the executors of Pauline Kuh to Fanny Marcus..... 18,000

SAME PROPERTY; Alexander Kuh and others, executors, &c., of Pauline Kuh, to same..... 1

133D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 23x99.11; Louisa A. and George Finck to Edward J. Hultgran..... 28,500

137TH ST, s s, 91.10 ft w of Alexander Av, 16.11x100; Anton Pagette and wife to Frederick Strauss and wife..... 1

TERRACE PLACE, s e s, 28.3 ft s w of 150th St, 56.6x146.6x50x114.1; Ann R. Delmece to Vincent R. Delmece..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 118.6 ft s of Home St, 25x100; John W. Decker to John Rivers..... 9,750

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 168 ft n of Lot 63, map of Morrisania, 25x120.7x25x117; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Maria H. Wuytack..... 5,600

ROAD FROM HUDSON RIVER RAILroad at Spuyten Duyvil, toward Yonkers, at dividing line of lands hereby conveyed, and lands of Isaac Dyckman, contains, with exception of lands sold, 38.11-100 acres; the executors of Joseph W. Fuller, deceased, and others, to George A. Wells, 2-18 part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BOCK, Margaretta, to Patrick Shanahan; 2,302 1st Av, 3 years..... $1,200

DUER, Anna Van H., to Nicholas Schwarz; 47 East 19th St, 10 years.2,500-3,000

LYMAN, William, to Michael and William Joyce; s w corner of 5th Av and 137th St, 7 years..... 900-1,500

MORTON, William H., to Jacob Lotter; s w corner of Boston Road and 177th St, 3 years..... 400

NEALIS, Mary A., to Joseph Creo; 87 Park St, 5 years..... 960

O'RORKE, Thomas, to Armand Mollenhauer; Tinton Av, 2 10-12 years..... 1,1222

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLlege to Harriet B. Armstrong and another, executrix of Julia McAllister; n w corner of College Place and Park Place, Lot 291, map of Lessor's, 15x130.3, 21 years..... 1,500

SHEEHY, Edward C., and Patrick to Bushmann & Karges; 1,615 and 1,617 2d Av, 5 years..... 3,500

WITKOWSKI, Isaac M., to Herman Behr; store, floor, &c., 987 1st Av, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONSON, Casper, and wife to Jacob Cohen; s e corner of 3d Av and 94th St, 1 year..... $15,000

SAME to George H. Byrd; same property, 3 years..... 30,000

BOETTGER, Henry, and wife to Adolph Hinze; s s of 144th St, 85 ft w of Brook Av, 5 instalments..... 50,000

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to Pli Robin; n e of Maple Av, Lot 56, map of village of Jerome, demand..... 700

BERGER, Louis, and wife to Henry Sturz and another; n s of 93d St, 450 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

BARTHOLD, Maria E., to Frederick Kuster; e s of 2d Av, 70.10 ft s of 35th St, 5 years..... 2,000

BOETTGER, Pauline, to Adolph Hinze; s s of 5th Av, 130 ft s of 132d St, demand..... 6,000

CHRISTIE, David, to Jared W. Bell; s e corner of Amsterdam and 108th St, demand..... 50,000

SAME to same; n s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 36,000

FISCH, Max, and another to Minna Weller; e s of Norfolk St, 175 ft n of Rivington St, installments..... 4,000

GUTWILLIG, Sigmund, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 88th St, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 50,000

GOLDNICK, Max, and wife to James I. Corsa; w s of Vyse Av, 275 ft s of Charlotte Place, 3 years..... 2,400

HALLIGAN, Edward J., and wife to Louisa H. Finck; n s of 133d St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HART, Hannah, to Henry Morrison, as executor; n s of 99th St, 133 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 13,000

HALLIGAN, John, and wife to Herman Wronkow; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 157th St, demand..... 2,000

HARFORD, James, and another to Thomas Lenane; n e corner of Cauldwell Av and 161st St, 3 years..... 3,500

JENCKS, Francis M., and wife to A. F. Salter; n s of 111th St, 158.4 ft w of 8th Av, demand..... 11,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Mary E. McCabe; s s of 71st St, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 2,500

KELLY, Thomas J., and wife to Amelia L. Foote; s s of 143d St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LOWEN, Charles, and wife to Hudson Realty Company; n s of 69th St, 42.6 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 23,000

DYETT, Marguerite, and another to William C. Boschen; n s of 67th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 2,500

LAWSON, Jacob, to Annie L. Merriam; w s of West End Av, at centre of block between 93d and 94th Sts, demand..... 6,000

LURCH, Charles, to Charles F. Schirmer; 183 East 71st St, 3 years..... 3,000

MANGELS, Joseph J., to Leopold Kramer and another, executors; 193 Duane St, 3 years..... 7,000

McCLOSKEY, James A., and wife to Catharine M. E. Hildebrand; 429 West 20th St, 5 years..... 13,000

MURTAUGH, James, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 59th St, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

McCARTHY, Julia, to John McGinnis and another; s s of 20th St, 520 ft w of 2d Av, notes..... 444

McKIERNAN, Agnes M., to New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 121st St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, instalments..... 7,000

MAY, William M., and wife to Union Building, Loan, and Savings Association; s e corner of Hawthorne and Cooper Sts, instalments..... 1,000

MARIE, Leon, and wife to William H. Walker and others, trustees; centre line 215th St and intersection of 14th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

McCOOK, Lewis, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Hall Place, 403.1 ft s of 103d St, 2 years..... 2,300

OSHINSKI, Fanny, to Isidor Osoris; w s of Eldridge St, 120.7 ft n of Hester St, 1 year..... 360

OVERINGTON, Thomas, and wife to C. W. Bogart; n s of 129th St, 265 ft e of 4th av, demand..... 3,500

MARTIN, Charles N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 776 9th Av, 3 years. 15,000

PARKER, Caroline L., to Bank for Savings in City New-York; w s of Madison Av, 74.2 ft s of 28th St, 1 year..... 3,000

ROSENBLATT, Ella, to Morris Kuttner and another; s s of 65th St, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 14,000

Same to Leopold Weissman and another, executors; 134 East 65th St, 5 years.. 14,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, to Nicholas Michel, as executor; s s of 49th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to the Franklin Savings Bank, City of New-York; s s of 49th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to Anne G. Smith and another, executors; n s of 130th St, 206.6 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years..... 15,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company. Limited; n s of 130th St, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, demand..... 2,175

TREU, Leopold R., to Robert S. Bowne, and others, trustees; 48 University Place, 3 years..... 65,000

SAME to Alois Gutwillig; same property, 1 year..... 2,400

TAYLOR, Catherine, to Edward C. Prescott; s w corner of 4th Av and 109th St, 1 year..... 2,500

VARIAN, William A., and wife to John Parsons; Post Road from New-York to Albany, n w s, Lots 64 and 65, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 3 years..... 2,000

WHISTON, Mary A., and another, to Philip Braender; s s of 114th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SAME to Louis Bossert; same property, 1 year..... 950

WITT, Conrad, and wife to Herman Watjen; s s of 9th St, 332.11 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years..... 10,000

WEBER, Louis, and another to Clara Weinberg; e s of Arthur Av, 203.10 ft n of Lebanon St, demand..... 1,000

WUYTACK, Maria A., to Philip Hill and wife; part of Lot 63, map of Morrisania, instalments..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNDT, Joseph, to John Ihlefeld, executor..... $9,500

BELL, Enoch C., to John Bell..... 6,000

BELL, George S., to E. W. Scudder.... 8,000

BARTON, George De F., trustee, to Ella Shafer..... 4,000

ECKERT, Catherine, to Maria Weininger. 1,275

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Moritz Ziegel..... 8,500

KAHN, Isaac, to Fanny Marcus..... 2,500

LEIDS, Loring L., to Augustus B. Carrington..... 225

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Hudson River Bank..... 4,502

MANICE, Edward A., to J. H. Henshaw. 8,500

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMpany to C. M. Ritz..... 6,000

SHAFER, Ella, to W. L. Raymond, executor and trustee..... 15,000

STEINFELD, David, to Gustav Mendelson..... 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to National Savings Bank of Albany..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

52D ST, w s, 230.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20 ft front; Alida L. Borland against Dennis Loonie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ANTHONY AV, e s, 105.8 ft n of 175th St, 25 ft front; Mary B. Schramm against Herman Masche and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MISSION PLACE AND WORTH ST, s w corner; James E. Lyon against Mary Brown, (notice of attachment.)

110TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 44 ft front; Adolf Alexander against Elizabeth G. Horn, (specific performance.)

124TH ST AND COLUMBUS AV, n w corner; Matilda E. C. Goodwin, executrix, against James H. Lee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 56th St, 20.1 ft front; Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Henry Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SAMUEL ST AND MORRIS AV, Interesection; Harry Overington against Emile Blaesius and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

OLIVER ST, 74; Sarah Jacobs against Abraham Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, s s, 343.4 ft e of 6th Av, 19.4 ft front; James M. Varnum against Thomas H. Terry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

8TH ST, n s, 138.4 ft w of Avenue D, 38.4 ft front; Harris Marks against M. J. Flynn, owner and contractor..... $125

8TH ST, n s, 171.8 ft w of Avenue D, 33.4 ft front; same against same..... 125

25TH ST, 154 East; American Lumber Company against estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, owner; Lewis Z. Bach, contractor.. 749

95TH ST, 239 West; George Sweetman against Laura A. Hall, owner; William F. Hall, contractor..... 183

PARK AV, bridge, &c., of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, between 96th and 134th Sts; Horlbert Brothers against New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; William F. Norton, contractor... 58

ANTHONY AV, w s, 50 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 50x100; George Mackenzie against Edward F. Hurd, owner and contractor..... 56

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Barnes vs. Sadlier.

Class VII.—2—Mallut vs. Jureidini.

Class VIII.—3—Fisher vs. Fisher. 4—Johnson Embossing Machine Company vs. Weir. 5—Matter of Schurizer. 6—Weston vs. Goodrich. 7—Walford vs. Bailey. 8—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 9—Schubart vs. Howe. 10—Bennet vs. Wittner. 11—Weil vs Lichtenstein. 12—Clayton vs. Palmer. 13—Hudson River Bank vs. Breen. 14—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 15—Shannon vs. Pentz. 16—Ensmenger vs. Ensmenger. 17—Daly vs. Hubbard. 18—Buckskin Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Company. 19—Gallagher vs. Hush. 20—Griffing vs. Robertson. 21—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 22—Hayward vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 23—Downes vs. Vernam. 24—Johnson vs. Lowenstein. 25—Matter of Hoag. 26—Kiernan News Agency vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 27—Same vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 28—Raimond vs. Tate. 29—Joseph vs. Hughes. 30—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company.

Court of Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Accord. 2—Acker, Merrall & Alden. 4—American Baking Powder Company. 5—American Enfleurage Company. 6—American Woodenware Company. 7—Anderson. 8—Arbuckles, Ariosa and Frederick Railroad Company. 10—Automatic Delivery Company. 11—Baldwin. 12—Barnes. 13—Bartlett, Kuhn & Co. 14—Bergen. 15—Bladel. 16—Branson. 17—Brandreth. 18—Bush. 19—Burpee. 20—Butler. 21—Charles Cohen & Brother. 22—Chase. 23—Clifford. 24—Clogg. 25—Cohen. 26—C. B. Keogh Manufacturing Company. 27—Diamond Point Fountain Pen Company. 28—Dow S. Kettle Provision Company. 29—East River, Central Park and North River Railroad Company. 30—Ericsson Coast Defense Company. 31—Excelsior Advertising Sign Company. 32—Malst. 33—Marble and Enamel Mosaic Company. 34—Nicholas. 35—Packard. 36—Reynolds. 37—Vansyckle. 38—Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

4021—Bogdowsky vs. Bogdowsky. 1022—Manfedis vs. Manfedis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of—215—Samuel H. Greene. 216—Samuel H. Greene. 217—Edward D. E. Greene.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—Rose Cornell, Alexander Buderns, John Schmitt, Henry Goebel, Jr., Mary L. D. Shepherd, Ann Fanning; 2 P. M.—Betty Goldsmith, Frank L. Fisher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—Thomas Vaughan. 2—John McMartin. 3—Max Kessler, alias Max Cassuce. 4—Thomas Johnston and John Connors. 5—Alfred B. Lopez (2.) 6—Mary Wilkinson. 7—William P. Devine. 8—James Moriarty. 9—Mary Stahle. 10—Caesar Capra. 11—Frank Shle. 12—Joseph Weber. 13—Morris Wasserman. 14—Matteo La Maida. 15—Dominico Abboncaute. 16—Philip Barenberg. 17—Charles Pfeiffer.

Pleadings.—1—Harry G. Hennery. 2—John Blesser. 3—John Golding. 4—Gussie Muller, Mary Kiernan, and Minnie Miller. 5—John Reilly and William McDonald. 6—Thomas Moran. 7—Charles King. 8—Julius Rosenthal. 9—Thomas F. Daly and James Irving. 10—Charles Duncan. 11—Marie Fallnsoho. 12—Thomas Kelly. 13—Annie Muller. 14—Herman Pfiolm. 15—Nellie Bissell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.

1—Charles Wasself. 2—Charles England and William Jones. 3—Joseph Culbert. 4—John Dietz. 5—Brewster Rochelle. 6—Samuel Kellig. 7—Bartoz Fuchs. 8—Walter Hall. 9—Ernest Rodt and Barbara Stadler. 10—Michael Heitter. 11—John Jovine. 12—Frank Kernan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Stover, J.

Jarvis vs. Cronly.—Noah Davis. Matter of Eberle.—Samuel Wasserman. Ogden vs. Beall.—Charles H. Truax.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.

Barby vs. Miller.—Charles Greenhall.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Stover, J.

Charles E. Converse vs. Inman Brothers Construction Company.—Thomas S. Hume.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.

Clarence U. Fox vs. Irving J. Cook.—Philip J. Britt. Harriet L. Beck vs. Henry L. Cole.—Robert McGill.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Daniel Laird. The accounting in estates of Allen F. Hand, Ellen Tom, John J. Merritt, Mary P. Keely, Anna McMahon, (formerly Elliott,) John Daley, Francis Rogers, John Bertsop, Henrietta W. Todd, Catharine Maguire, Joseph Thorner, George J. Neale, Joseph Grossman, John J. Barnett. The revocation of letters of Gevert Lukens. The administration of Henry G. Kratz and Patrick Hayden. The estates of Ellen Byrne, Charles A. Beckert, and M. J. Buck. The transfer tax of Sarah D. Baldwin, Katharine Rudkin, Thomas Bell, and August H. F. Jacobi. No contested calendar.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Thomas S. Hume receiver for the Inman Brothers' Construction Company of 136 Liberty Street, in sequestration proceedings brought by Charles E. Converse, who obtained a judgment for $74 against the company on March 12. Other judgments, aggregating about $1,000, have been obtained against the company. George A. Inman is President of the company, which has had contracts for laying water pipes in several places.

—Judgment for $26,736 was entered yesterday against Harry Dowie, Jr., produce commission merchant of 816 Washington Street, in favor of Frederick Conklin, as surviving partner of Frederick C. Linde, on a claim for storage of poultry. Mr. Dowie put in a counter-claim for $54,015, principally for damages to poultry stored in 1888 to 1890. A few years ago Mr. Dowie was one of the largest receivers of dressed poultry in this city.

—Rollin M. Morgan has been discharged as receiver of the Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Company, having closed up its affairs. Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order authorizing the receiver to pay a dividend of 18 per cent. on claims aggregating $9,000, and to divide any balance among other creditors whose claims aggregated $106,000.

—An attachment for $22,708 has been received by the Sheriff against Mary Brown of Paterson, N. J., in favor of James E. Lyon, and a lis pendens was filed against her real estate in this city at 142 to 152 Worth Street and 3 to 6 Mission Place. The Sheriff has received several other attachments against her.

—Thomas H. Belcher, Freeman S. Belcher, and W. Morris Woodley, trading as Thomas H. Belcher, retail dry goods, of Philadelphia, have made an assignment. Judgment notes for $52,400 were entered against the firm.

—William E. Johnson and Charles P. Bateman, dealers in paint, oil, and yacht chandlery at Eighteenth Avenue and Rutherford Place, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, have made a general assignment to Ebenezer Storer.

—An attachment for $2,449 has been received by the Sheriff against Julius H. Cohn, dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods at Chicago, in favor of Cluett, Coon & Co., for collars, &c., purchased in May.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Irregular.

SCALPERS AND SWITCHERS AT WORK

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steadier—Coffee Easier.

Wheat was very unsettled and easily influenced by reports from the West, while the bulk of the trading was by local scalpers and switchers, and the close at a slight gain, after a moderate day's trading. Provisions were offered freely and suffered a decline. Cotton was quiet, but a trifle steadier. Coffee was neglected and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	71½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.....	28 @	28½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	49½@	49⅝
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.60 @	$3.90
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.85 @	3.95
Lard.....	7 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X....	17 @	20
Pork, mess.....	12.55 @	13.00
Lard, Western steam.....	6.55 @	..
Beef, family.....	11.00 @	13.60
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	17 @	..
Sugar, granulated.....	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	7½ @	8¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	15½@	15½
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness.....	20.00 @	..
Copper, Lake.....	11.00 @	..
Lead.....	3.32½@	3.35

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with trading chiefly on local account. Opening weak and declining ¾@⅞c, on foreign selling, weakness West, and local realizing; rallying ⅝@1c on firmer cables, bad crop reports from the Northwest, and on Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 2,158,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 405,600 bushels on the Pacific coast, 668,600 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 3,171,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, declining 2½c from top figures to-day, and following the West, rallying ½@⅝c on foreign buying, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c decline..... Spot was quiet at 4c decline....Sales, 35,200 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,500 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 74½c, in elevator; 3,700 bushels unGraded red at 77c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels choice red at ¼c under September, in elevator. ....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 13c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 73c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 Manitoba, 76⅜c...Clearances hence, 16,152 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 128,688 bushels; receipts, 22,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 93,320 bushels; in the interior, 383,605 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ½c with the West, rallied ½c on Bradstreet's report of 854,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, and closed firm at unchanged prices with a dull trade.... Spot was lower early, but closed firm and unchanged from Monday, with a fair export demand. Sales, 110,000 bushels, including, by shippers, 70,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 1½c over September, or 51½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 6,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ⅝c under September, or 49¼c, elevator, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 at ⅛c over September, delivered....Receipts, 208,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 303,760 bushels; in the interior, 154,181 bushels....Clearances hence, 171,204 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 206,227 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, declining ⅛c and reacting, and closing firm at unchanged prices....Spot were dull and steady. ....Sales, 69,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32@33c for 1,000 bushels; do, clipped, 34c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 28@28¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 27¼c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 29@30c; track white, 33@40c for 48,000 bushels....Receipts, 87,900 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July.....	.....	.. @..	71¼
August.....	.....	.. @..	71⅞
September.....	3,225,000	71 @72¼	71⅝
October.....	60,000	71¾@72⅝	72¼
December.....	2,180,000	73¼@74⅛	73⅝
March.....	30,000	76½@77⅜	76⅞
Total.....	5,495,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July.....	.....	.. @..	50
September.....	300,000	50 @50¼	50½

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July.....	.....	.. @..	28½
September.....	25,000	27 @27¼	27½
Total.....	25,000		

FLOUR—The feeling was easy, with demand very light, and concessions granted to move stocks. Sales in car lots of 8,100 bbls. City Mills sold 2,000 bbls patents, 3,800 bbls clears, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 14,659 bbls and 7,619 sacks; exports, 290 bbls and 3,212 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,901 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine.....	Nominal.
Supers.....	Nominal.
No. 2.....	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1.....	3.40@ 3.50
Clears.....	3.60@ 3.75
Straights.....	3.75@ 3.95
White wheat straights.....	@ 4.00
Patents.....	3.80@ 4.00
Special brands.....	4.15@ 4.25
City patents.....	@ 4.60
City clears.....	@ 4.40
City extras.....	@ 3.95
City supers.....	@ 3.40
City fine.....	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine.....	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers.....	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2.....	Nominal.	$3.10@ ..
No. 1.....	2.90@$3.10	3.20@3.30
Clears.....	3.10@

cars, of which 114 cars were new wheat. The Northwest received 165 cars. Withdrawals from store were 108,528 bushels, and 169,207 bushels cleared at the seaboard.

WHEAT—September opened at 68@68¼c, sold between 68¾c and 67⅝@68c, closing at 68@68⅛c—⅝@¾c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat sales averaged 1@2c higher than those of yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points were 395,772 bushels; shipments, 349,124 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 93,320 bushels; shipments, 133,283 bushels.

CORN—The September option in corn, which until yesterday showed so much strength and caused the shorts some worry, was barely steady to-day, while the new crop deliveries were firm and advancing. The irregularity mentioned was no doubt the effect of prices seeking their proper positions, although a few people were disposed to watch the September for indications of manipulation. Liverpool cables were firm. Receipts were 258 cars, and 154,657 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 210,578 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in available stocks of 854,000 bushels. September corn opened from 45⅞c to 45¾c, declined to 45¼c, and closed at 45¾c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛@⅜c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 189,261 bushels; shipments, 87,419 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 303,703 bushels.

OATS ranged within narrow limits and displayed no independence. A fractional decline in values was noted at most times, the influence being the weakness in September corn. Receipts, 187 cars—7 more than expected. Withdrawals from store, 31,200 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in stocks of 851,000 bushels. September oats closed ⅛c lower than yesterday; cash oats sold at steady prices.

RYE was quiet. Some rye was on sale, but the offerings were not pressing. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 45c; a few sample cars sold at 45c for No. 3 and at 46c for No. 2; September sold sparingly at 50c.

BARLEY was neglected. Offerings were small, yet a few of the cars were unsold. Receipts were 3 cars. Futures were accorded no attention. Poor to choice was nominally 36@42c; September was offered at 50c.

PROVISIONS—There was no demand for pork at the opening to-day, and within five minutes prices for that commodity dropped 25c without a trade. Lard and ribs suffered through sympathy, but not to so great an extent. There were evidences of some professional selling later, and it was also believed that the big packers sold some. The close was within a partial recovery from the inside. September pork closed 17½c lower; September lard 5c lower, and September ribs 2½c lower. Domestic markets were weak and lower. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments large. The cash market was dull and unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 46 cars; corn, 110 cars; oats, 90 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel room was in better demand and rates were strong-r. Charters for wheat to Buffalo to-day and to-morrow, 68¼c, and wheat to Toledo was a fraction under 1½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	68@68⅜	67⅝c.	67⅝c.	68⅜@68⅝
Sept	67¾@68	67⅝c.	66⅞@67	68 @68⅛
Dec	70⅜@70⅝	71 @	69⅝@	70½@ .
Corn, No. 2				
July	45 @45⅜	45⅝@ .	44½@	45⅛@ .
Sept	45¾@45⅞	46⅛@	45⅛@	45⅜@ .
May	39½@	37½@	36⅝@	37⅝@ .
Oats, No. 2				
July	25⅝@ .	28⅝@ .	23⅝@ .	27⅛@ .
Sept	23¾@23⅞	24⅛@ .	23⅛@ .	23½@ .
May	26⅝@	26⅝@ .	26⅜@ .	26⅝@ .
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
July	$10.90	$10.90	$10.50	$10.75
Sept	11.00	11.00	10.60	10.75
Jan	10.70	10.70	10.40	10.70
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
July	6.27½	6.27½	6.17½	6.27½
Sept	6.37½	6.37½	6.22½	6.32½
Jan	6.25	6.25	6.17½	6.25
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs—				
July	6.02½	6.05	5.90	6.05
Sept	6.12½	6.15	6.00	6.15
Jan	4.40	4.42½	4.30	4.42½

Dairy and Cotton-seed Products were dull and unchanged; there were no buyers on the floor. No. 2 spring wheat, 66¾@68¾c; No. 3 spring wheat, 62@66c; No. 2 red, 68¾@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 2 barley, 52@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.33; prime timothy seed, $5.50; mess pork, per bbl, $10.60@$11.12½; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.17½@6.27½; short rib sides, loose, $5.75@6.15; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5.25@5.37½; short clear sides, boxed, $6.75@6.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56; linseed oil, carload, 46c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	6,723	2,513
Wheat, bushels	30,750	40,116
Corn, bushels	50,370	59,370
Oats, bushels	202,400	191,116
Rye, bushels	3,950	620
Barley, bushels	3,793	.....

In the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery, 16@22c; dairies, 12½@16c; cheese, 12@13c; eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11½@11¾c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Flour quiet and steady; old flour worth 15@20c per bbl more than quotations. Receipts, 1,675 bbls; shipments, 4,367 bbls; patents, $3.30@3.60; extra fancy, $3.05@3.15; family, $2.75@3.00; clear, $2.50@2.75; St. Louis fine and in demand at 60¢ track. Wheat higher; receipts, 64,167 bushels; shipments, 9,648 bushels; July, 67½@68c; cash, 69c; September, 69@69¼c; December, 72¾@73c; May, 75¾@76c. Corn barely steady; receipts, 9,300 bushels; shipments, 9,846 bushels; July, 41¾c; September, 42c. Oats easier; cash, 24c; May, 28c. Corn slightly lower; receipts, 18,750 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels; July, 26c; September, 26c. Rye dull and steady; demand fair; quoted at 45@c. Pork—Standard mess, $10.50; clear mess, $13; family, $13. Lard weak; light demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle-leaf, 6¾c; prime steam quiet but steady; 6¼@6¾c. Bacon dull; light demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats dull; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c; boxed meats worth ⅛c more. Eggs dull; fair demand; liberal receipts; market dull, but steady; fresh near-by, 9c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 497 bbls at $1.23.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Wheat in store opened steady and prices advanced 1c after a slight reaction, but closed weak and declined 1@ 67¾c, rallied to 68c, and closed at 68c, with July ranging ½c below. Sample wheat steady, with a fair demand and light receipts. No. 2 hard is quoted 1c above September, and No. 2 red Winter ½c below; No. 1 Northern, on track, 72c; No. 2 red Winter, 67@68c. Sample barley steady and scarce, and very light business is reported; No. 2, on track, 48½. Corn steady and scarce, with a moderate local demand but shipping demand. No. 3, on track, 48c, and good to forward, 48¾@49½c. Oats firmer; supply light; fair local and shipping demand; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 do, 27¾@27¼c. Rye steady and quiet; futures being nominal; No. 1, on track, 54c. Flour steady; fair domestic business is reported. Millstuffs are firm at $13.50@$14 for bran; $14.25@$14.50 for standard middlings, and $16.25 for fancy. Provisions weak; mess pork, $10.60 cash and $10.70 September; prime steam lard, $6.15 cash and $6.25 September. Receipts—Flour, 3,150 bbls; wheat, 122,150 bushels; corn, 6,500 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; rye, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 850 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Wool—Stocks light; prices firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 17@19c; X, 17@19c; medium, 21@23c; coarse, 22@24c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c.—Fine, or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 22@25c. Fine washed delaine, X and XX, 19@20c; medium, washed combing, and delaine, 23@25c; coarse do, do, do, 24@25c; Canada do, do, do, 25@26c. Tub-Washed—Choice, 25@26c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c. Medium, unwashed combing and delaine, 16@18c; coarse, do, do, do, 19@20c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine, or X and XX, 13@14c; medium, 16@17c; coarse, 18@19c. Dark, Earthy, Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 14@15c; medium and coarse, 12@13c. Montana—Fine, 12@14c; medium, 13@15c; coarse, 14@16c. Territorial—Fine, 10@12c; medium, 12@14c; coarse, 13@15c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—There was a range of 1⅜c for wheat to-day, but the fluctuations do not indicate a briskness in trading, the market was quiet and in the main featureless; September wheat opened at 64⅜c and closed at 64⅞@64½c; the range was 63¾@65⅜c; December opened at 66⅜c and closed at 66½c, the range being 66¼@66⅝c; cash wheat was of but little consequence; receipts, 19,440 bushels; shipments, 40,700 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 48¼c. Oats—Market easy; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; No. 3, 24c. Flour steady at $3.50@$4 for patents, $2.60@$3.10 for bakers; production, 25,000 bbls; shipments, 20,788 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market firm for bran at $11@$11.50; sacks, $12.25@$13.50; shorts, common bulk, $13@$13.50; middling, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 16.—September wheat opened ⅝c off to-day, at 66c, advanced 1c, dropped 1½c, and closed with a recovery ¼c above yesterday all around. The market for futures was slow, but there was a very good demand for cash, the mills taking 100,000 bushels. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Northern, 60¾c; rejected, 58⅝c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 69⅝c; Northern, 69½c; July, No. 1 hard, 69⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅞c; September, No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; December, No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; receipts, 82,817 bushels, shipments, 220,263 bushels; inspected, 157 cars, last year, 252 cars.

PEORIA, July 16.—Corn—Receipts, 20,250 bushels; shipments, 15,750 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2, 45¼c; No. 3, 44¾c. Oats—Receipts, 41,750 bushels; shipments, 70,750 bushels; market firm, but inactive; No. 2 white, 25¼@27c; No. 3 white, 25½@25¾c. Rye—Receipts, none, shipments, none; dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.23.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New-York, July 16.

BEEVES—Receipts, 65 cars, or 1,672 head; 53½ cars for sale; 10 cars and city slaughterers and 29 cars for the market. No trading of importance; feeling steady. City-dressed beef sides quiet but firm, at 6¾@8¾c for native carcasses, and 5¢ @6¢ for Texas beef. Latest cable advices quote American steers selling at 10¾@11¾c, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep unchanged at 11@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at London selling at 8¾@9½c per pound. Liverpool, per cable, steady on the Taurie, 300 cattle and 766 sheep for M. Goldsmith, 209 cattle and 541 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, and 2,410 quarters of beef for N. Morris. The Gallia, to carry 229 cattle for Gehl, Goldsmith and 100 head for D. H. Sherman, and the St. Louis, sailing Wednesday, will take out 1,840 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 500 quarters of beef for D. H. Sherman.

CALVES—Receipts, 291 head, and 225 calves were held over yesterday. Demand moderate at Monday's closing prices; common to choice veals sold at $4.50@$5.50; culls at $4; buttermilks and calves at $2.50@$2.70; fed and mixed do at $2.50@$4.50. Dressed calves in fair demand at 7@10c for city-dressed veals, 6½@9c for country-dressed, 5½@c for little calves, 11@12c for dressed buttermilks, with most of the sales at 5½@5½c.

——SALES. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—12 fed calves, 183 lb average, at $3.50 100 lb; 19 do, 179 lb, at 33; 16 buttermilks and fed calves, 172 lb, at $2.90; 20 buttermilks, 172 lb, at $2.70; 36 do, 151 lb, at $2.30. G. DILLENBACK—15 fed calves, 150 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 175 lb, at $2.50; 63 buttermilks do, 153 lb, at $2.02½; 64 do, 150 lb, at $2.50; 10 culls, 129 lb, at $2.12½. HUMM & MULLEN—1 veal, 180 lb, at $6.50; 37 do, 156 lb, at $6.25; 4 culls, 158 lb, at $4. M. COLLINS—29 Virginia calves, 165 lb, at $4.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 36 cars, or 8,579 head; 4 cars direct to butchers, 3 cars for export alive, and 29 cars for the market. Sheep ruled firm on light supplies, and prime quality was higher; lambs were plentiful and sold rather slowly at a decline of 10c on choice and 15@25c on other grades; about 9 cars, mainly late arrivals, were held over; poor to choice sheep sold at $2.50@$4.50 100 lb; culls at 75c head; common to choice lambs at $4.25@$6.15; culls at $3.50. Dressed mutton firm at 5@7½c, and choice wethers sold at 8@8¼c; dressed lambs weak at 7@11½c; few extra carcasses at 12c.

——SALES.—M. COLLINS—172 Ohio lambs, 58 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 118 Virginia do, 62 lb, at $4.75; 288 do, 61 lb, at $4.25; 49 Virginia sheep, 86 lb, at $3.75; 34 Ohio do, 99 lb, at $4; 177 do, 69 lb, at $2.50; 441 culls at 75c each. S. JUDD & CO.—230 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5.35; 141 do, 60 lb, at $5.25; 129 do, 57 lb, at $4.90; 48 Ohio do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 398 Ohio sheep, 113 lb, at $4.50. NEWTON & CO.—256 Virginia lambs, 69 lb, at $5.75; 194 do 56 lb, at $4.75; 283 West Virginia do, 61 lb, at $5.60; 592 do, 61 lb, at $5.12½; 230 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $5.60; 57 Virginia sheep, 89 lb, at $3.25; 4 Virginia do, 95 lb, at $3.25; 19 Virginia do, 72 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—239 Kentucky lambs, 59 lb, at $5.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—252 Virginia lambs, 70 lb, at $6.15; 208 do, 70 lb, at $6.15; 120 do, 68 lb, at $6; 227 do, 68 lb, at $5.90; 109 do, 66 lb, at $5.62½; 142 do, 63 lb, at $5.50; 256 do, 59 lb, at $4.60; 15 do, (culls,) 54 lb, at $3.50; 105 Kentucky lambs, 70 lb, at 80; 165 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 10 do, 63 lb, at $4; 62 Canada yearlings and lambs, 77 lb, at $4; 84 Kentucky sheep, 110 lb, at $3.75; 88 Virginia do, 94 lb, at $4; 52 do, 87 lb, at $3.50; 3 do, 123 lb, at $3.50; 10 do, 123 lb, at $3. H. WILLIAMS—240 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $5.50; 245 do, 64 lb, at $5.37½; 243 do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 259 do, 56 lb, at $4.62½.

HOGS—Receipts, 28 cars, or 3,273 head, part lot bought yesterday, and, including 620 head for sale. Market firm at $5@$5.05 for good heavy and medium hogs, and choice medium and light weights sold up to $5.10. Country-dressed firm at 7@8c for medium to light weights, and lean Jersey pigs sold as high as 8½c.——SALES.—H. HILLENBACK, late Monday—18 State hogs, 164 lb average, at $5.70 100 lb; 23 do, 180 lb, at $5.70; 58 do, 185 lb, at $5.55; 40 do, 218 lb, at $5.55. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late Monday—82 State hogs, 163 lb, at $5.70; 41 do, 178 lb, at $5.65; 117 do, 172 lb, at $5.65; 86 do, 216 lb, at $5.55; 3 do, 207 lb, at $5.50; 48 do, 232 lb at $5.50. E. LEVY & CO., late Monday—136 State hogs, 205 lb, at $5.60; 17 Gough do, 279 lb, at $4.90; 1 stag, 470 lb, at $2. S. SANDERS, late Monday—53 State hogs, 121 lb, at $5.65; 31 do, 189 lb, at $5.60; 22 do, 177 lb, at $5.55; 6 rough do, 327 lb, at $4.75; 338 do, at $4.55@$4.65. HUMME & MULLEN—3 State hogs, 117 lb, at $5.60; also late Monday, 60 State hogs, 205 lb, at $5.65; 103 do, 189 lb, at $5.65; 17 do, 208 lb, at $5.60; 1 rough do, 220 lb, at $4.65. A. W. LAMB, late Monday—170 State hogs, 203 lb, at $5.65; 33 do, 220 lb, at $5.55; 35 do, 218 lb, at $5.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—10 State hogs, 174 lb, at $5.60; 52 do, 214 lb, at $5.55; 4 do, (rough,) 322 lb, at $4.55; 1 do, 230 lb, at $4.60.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 620 head; total for week thus far, 8,720 head; for same time last week, 6,350 head; consigned through, 620 head; none to New-York; on sale, 120 head, held over from yesterday. Market opened dull and slow, but with prices about steady, closed weak, but with about all sold; good export steers, $4.90@$5.35; good shippers, $4.40@$4.75; mixed butchers', light to good, $2.70@$3.40; fair to good fat cows, $2.25@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,850 head; total for week thus far, 20,450 head; for same time last week, 20,550 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,050 head; on sale, 1,650 head. Market opened active and higher for all but prime, market closed strong for light grades and Yorkers, but easy for heavy hogs; Yorkers, $5.00@$5.05; mixed packers, $5.05; mediums, $5.00@$5.05; prime heavy, 300 to 335 lb, $5.00; pigs and light Yorkers, $5.05@$5.10; roughs, $4.75@$5; stags, $3.75@$4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 500 head; total for week thus far, 22,250 head; for same time last week, 17,225 head; none consigned through to New-York, 400 head; on sale 650 head. The market early was steady for handy sheep, but dull and slow for lambs. Market closed dull and weak for all kinds; good to prime handy sheep, $3.25@$3.60; choice wethers, $3.75@$3.80; common to good, $2.50@$3.25; culls, $1.40@$2.25; light to good lambs, $4.25@$5; extra to prime, $5.25@$5.50; cull and common lots, $2.75@$3.75.

EAST LIBERTY, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts light. Market firm at yesterday's prices. Prime, $5.20@$5.30; good, $4.80@$4.90; good butchers', $4.10@$4.30; through fats, $3@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; medium Philadelphias, $5.50@$5.55; best mixed and Yorkers, $5.40@ $5.45; common to fair Yorkers, $5.20@$5.35; roughs, $4@$5. Sheep—Supply light; prices about unchanged; export, $4.10@$4.35; extra, $3.40@$3.60; good, $2.90@$3.30; fair, $1.75@$2.25; common sheep, 50c@$1; best lambs, $3.40@$3.80; good, $2.75@$3.10; common to fair, $1.50@$2.50; spring lambs, $2@$5.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,123 head. Native cattle barely steady, 15c lower than last week. Texas cattle market opened steady and closed a shade lower. Native steers, $2.50@$4.85; native cows, $3.35. Texas steers, $3.25@$3.75. Texas cows, $2.70@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 2,339 head; light hogs sold steady; other grades went at prices 10c lower than Monday; light hogs are in demand at good figures; packers sold at $4.70@$5.15; butchers', $5.15@$5.25; Yorkers, $5.15@$5.20. Sheep—Receipts, 2,032 head. Market active, prices about steady. Lambs, $4.35@$5; native sheep, $3@$3.15; Southwest sheep, $2.60.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Receipts of cattle were large, and prices to-day about 10c lower, except for the very best kinds. There were only light offerings of hogs, but the demand was poor, and prices declined 5c per 100 lb. The average quality of the hogs was fair. Sheep were in good demand and strong, but lambs were slow and 10@15c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime 1,300 to 1,800 lb steers, $5.25@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.30@$4.10; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.25@ $4.15; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.20@$3.20. Cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@ $2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.25@$4.25; Texas steers, $3@$4.75, Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000 head; heavy packing and mixing grades, $4.95@$5.25; common to choice mixed, $5.05@$5.25; choice assorted, $5.15@$5.20; light, $4.65@$5.30; pigs, $4.50@$4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.50; lambs, $3@$6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 78s 9d; prime mess steady at 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 43s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 33s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 32s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 30s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 9d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 32s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 4d; July steady at 4s 3½d; August steady at 4s 2¾d; September steady at 4s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 40-64d@3 41-64d; buyers; July and August delivery, 3 40-64d@3 41-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 44-64d, value; October and November delivery, 3 45-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 46-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 47-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 48-64d@3 49-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 49-64d@3 50-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 51-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 52-64d@3 53-64d, buyers.

LONDON, July 16.—At the wool sales to-day 15,300 bales were offered. The bidding for all kinds was spirited throughout. American operators were less active, owing to the scarcity of suitable parcels. Their purchases to date aggregate 40,000 bales. The competition to-day on the part of Continental operators was more active. The withdrawals have been small. Following are details of the day's transactions, with the prices obtained: New South Wales, 4,300 bales; scoured, 8¾@9¼d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@ 6¼d; greasy, 3¾@9d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@6¼d. Queensland—800 bales; scoured, 9d@ 1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 6¾@6¾d. Victoria —2,500 bales; scoured, 6d@1s 2d; do, locks and pieces, 5½d@1s; greasy, 4½@8d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@6¼d. South Australia—200 bales; scoured, 5¼d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 8½d; greasy, 5¾@7¾d; do, locks and pieces, 4½d. West Australia—100 bales; greasy, 4@5¾d; do, locks and pieces, 4d. Tasmania—200 bales; greasy, 6@8d. New-Zealand—6,800 bales; scoured, 7½d@1s 4d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾d@1s 2d; greasy, 3@11¼d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@7¾d. Falkland Islands—700 bales; greasy, 5@8¾d; do, locks and pieces, 4½@6d.

LONDON, July 16.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees test, and 8s 3½@ 10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 10s 2¾d; October-December, 10s 8¾d.

ANTWERP, July 16.—At the wool sales which opened here to-day there were offered 2,300 bales. There was a good attendance, and the competition was active, at an advance of 10 to 15c per kilogram for crossbreds, and 5 to 10c for lambs' wool. Following are to-day's sales: Buenos Ayres, 775 bales, at 50@150f per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 544 bales, at 62½@150f.

HAVANA, July 16.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 16.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, 20 bales; exports, coastwise, 103 bales; sales, 50 bales, all spinners; stock, 10,738 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 5-16c; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5¾c; net and gross receipts, 149 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 105,337 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6c; net and gross receipts, 76 bales; stock, 5,245 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:43	Sun sets...7:29
Moon rises... ..	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:00	3:26	9:01	9:53
Governors Island	3:08	3:33	9:33	10:35
Hell Gate	5:01	5:46	11:01	12:03

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Colorado	Hull	June 29
Edam	Rotterdam	July 6
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	July 6
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 6
Majestic	Liverpool	July 10
Peninsular	Lisbon	July 2
Philadelphia	La Guayra	July 2
Poconset	Jacksonville	July 2
Seneca	Havana	July 13
Spree	Bremen	July 9
Victoria	Gibraltar	July 3

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Caribbee	St. Thomas	July 12
El Mar	New-Orleans	July 13
Italia	Hamburg	July 3
Sicilia	Christiansand	July 6

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Campania	Liverpool	July 13
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	July 11
New-York	Southampton	July 13
Phoenicia	Hamburg	July 7

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

France	London	July 5
Italia	Havre	July 6
La Champagne	Havre	July 13
Leon	Galveston	July 13
Leibnitz	St. Lucia	July 12

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Anchoria	Glasgow	July 11
Advance	Colon	July 14
Werra	Gibraltar	July 13

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Bovic	Liverpool	July 12
Carib Prince	Para	July 9
Ems	Bremen	July 13
Orizaba	Havana	July 18
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	July 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Saratoga	July 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanda	July 17	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Burgundia	July 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Madiana	July 17	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Antilla	July 17	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Halifax	July 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Irrawaddy	July 17	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Britannic	July 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	July 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Norte	July 17	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Noordland	July 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Andes	July 18	Haiti	24 State St.
Exeter City	July 18	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Normannia	July 18	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Niagara	July 18	Nassau	113 Wall St.
State of Texas	July 18	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	July 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Allsa	July 20	Kingston	24 State St.
K'r Wilh'm II	July 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galilee	July 20	Hania	Bush&Jevons.
Cof W'sh'gt'n	July 20	Havana	113 Wall St.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Arnuiti	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Newport	July 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Normandie	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Navarro	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Ciudad Condal	July 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Alliance	July 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Ichnusa	July 20	Malaga	Bush&Jevons.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	July 20	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Manzanillo	July 20	Manzanillo	Pier 9 N. R.
Lisbonense	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Montevideo	Busk&Jevons.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Llandaff City	July 25	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 25	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Terrier	July 25	Demerara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Asiatic Prince	July 25	Porn'mbuco	24 Stone St.
Rio Grande	July 25	Pernambuco	2 Bowling Gr.
Victoria	July 26	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Martello	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lady Pirrie	July 27	Belfast	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardanhu	July 29	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Panama	July 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Gallia	July 30	Colon	Pier 29 N. R.
Havel	July 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	July 31	Newcastle	21-23 State St.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Aug. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 3	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Jamaica	Busk&Jevons.
Ohio	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
P. Willem IV	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ontario	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
Guiggense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Aller	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Aug. 7	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 8	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling G